Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

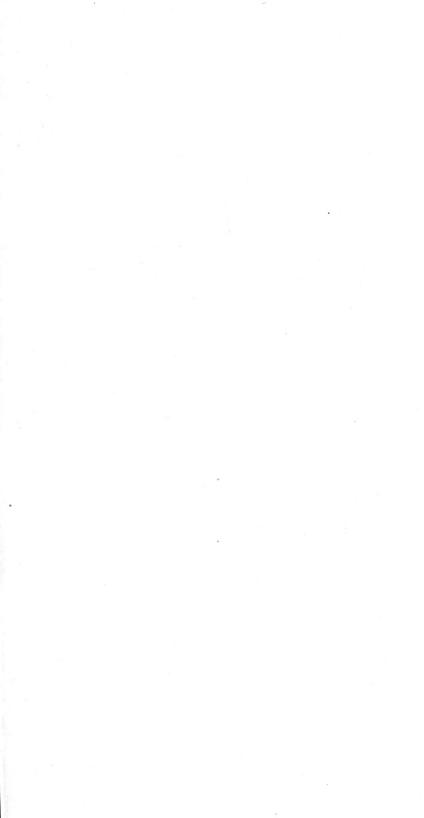


ANDORRA

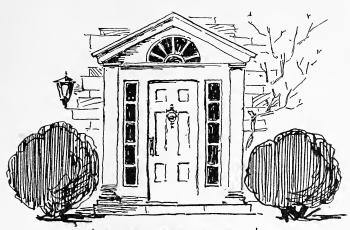


AUTUMN ~1919









CONTENTS

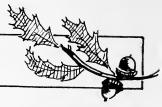
Autumn 1919

	AGE
AN APPRECIATION OF ANDORRA	2
AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS	4
EVERGREENS IN THE WINTER LANDSCAPE	6
FALL PLANTING	13
Hedges	20
FLOWERING SHRUBS THAT ARE EVERGREEN	31
Boxwood	34
Rhododendrons	41
THE BEAUTY OF SHADE TREES	48
Large Trees on New Places	59
FLOWERING TREES	64
THE MID-SUMMER AND AUTUMN LANDSCAPE	85
"Where Nothing Grows"	101
HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS IN THE BORDER	105
Index	122

ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

CHESTNUT HILL & PHILADELPHIA





Andorra House. The Home of Wm. Warner Harper, Proprietor of Andorra Nurseries

An Appreciation of Andorra

URING the last twenty years the growth of country and suburban life, and the development of our taste for beautiful surroundings of out-of-door life in home, park or country has received a tremendous impetus through the enormous growth in the wealth of the nation, together with better and swifter transportation between the hurrying city and the broad inviting country at its door. Andorra is at the service of those interested in the country or suburban home, in park or civic planting, in the many problems with which they are confronted, and to aid them with definite ideas for the adornment of their homes and the development of private or public

property.

Established in 1886, Andorra Nurseries adopted a policy of producing trees and shrubs of distinctive quality for the most discriminating buyer. Through changing times and conditions, this policy has been unfalteringly followed, and to-day Andorra Nurseries comprise over one thousand acres—the greatest nurseries in this country devoted exclusively to the productuction of hardy ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs and Plants. Here are to be found hundreds of sorts of the choicest and best trees and plants from all parts of the world, so complete in their variety and in such quantities and range of sizes that be it cottage garden, large country estate or park, one is offered the distinct advantage and economy of being able to procure his entire needs from one great establishment.

Situated at the northern entrance of the far-famed Wissahickon Drive through Fairmount Park to Philadelphia, Andorra Nurseries are located in a rolling country offering a great variety of soils and exposures; with this great advantage of soils is coupled a range of temperature from the twenty-below-zero days of the Winter of 1917, to the hot dry Summers of this latitude, so that Hardy Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, grown at Andorra, assure their success in every part of this country of varied climatic conditions to which their habit of growth fits them.



Nursery Office

HOSE who are interested in landscape art and the beauty of trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of Colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars. Train connections over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads make Andorra a two-hour run out of New York and a half-hour from the heart of Philadelphia; from Chestnut Hill Stations a ten-minute ride on the City Line trolley cars, brings one to the gates of the Nurseries.

Each Spring and Autumn a booklet is issued which gives to those who have never visited Andorra, a worded picture of the hundreds of varieties and sizes of trees and shrubs to be found growing here, and in these booklets will be found articles which deal with various subjects of planting and landscape design of interest to the lover of things beautiful out-of-doors.



American Homes and Gardens

EARLY every country has developed through the years a more or less well-defined type of landscape gardening. The Italian garden under blue Mediterranean skies, rich in architectural adornment accentuated by the lavish use of evergreen trees and shrubs; the grandiose old French chateaux with their acres of formal park and vistaed avenues, and the distinctive appeal of English gardens and parks adorned with the lush foliage and flower of a climate singularly well adapted to the growth of all sorts of trees and plants, and the Japanese garden of more bizarre effect—these all speak insistently of the

nation of their origin.

We in America have chosen with lavish hand such types of architecture and landscape gardening design from every land as best suit our individual tastes and conditions, and are surely developing a type of landscape gardening which may be termed distinctly American; it is subtly, yet as clearly marked as our other gradually crystallizing national characteristics. Its dominant note is in common with all our other activities, characterized by a freedom in our choice of the best that the world has to offer; it is an appreciation of the necessity of the furnishing of the grounds and gardens immediately about the house, with taste commensurate with the indoor furnishings of our homes, for our outdoor life must needs be as pleasant as the hours spent within doors.

Setting our "out-of-doors living-rooms"—our gardens, a bit apart for our own enjoyment and that of our friends, we



The House as the Builders Left It in the Spring.

choose to separate them from the service portion of our homes and from the outside world by a park-like treatment of borders and boundary plantings of trees and shrubs, rather than the high walls of brick or stone behind which our friends in other lands maintain their privacy. These living walls of trees and shrubs on border and boundary serve better to screen objectionable views, and presenting vistas across shaded lawn or meadowform the most pleasant and agreeable setting for the house and gardens. This type of American landscape gardening is well defined in its essentials, the details of appropriate trees and shrubs and plants for the setting of the house and gardens, the proper types of trees for lawn and screen, or other situation vary slightly in each case. Results in the planting of our grounds must be quickly obtained, for we are not satisfied to wait for tedious-years while tiny plants and trees grow to such size as will make a fitting setting for the home of grand-children-we prefer to live in the atmosphere of beautiful surroundings ourselves.

The two accompanying photographs illustrate the magic transformation of a modern home from the bleak windswept scene in early Spring—so usual about the newly-built house—to the warmth and welcome of beautiful planting which surrounded the house the following Christmas, just one year after its completion. The charming setting of this home was obtained entirely by the use of Andorra trees and shrubs in large sizes. The cool dark green of shrubs and large shade trees make a beautiful effect in Summer, and in Winter the service wing on the one side is screened by the evergreens and their protection breaks the cold winds and makes the sun-porch and gardens a

place of real enjoyment at all seasons.



The Following Christmas, Beautiful with Its Warmth of Evergreen Planting





Against the Green of Tall Junipers and Japanese Cypress the Bright Twigs and
Berries of Deciduous Shrubs Stand Out in Pleasing Contrast; an
Atmosphere of Warmth and Welcome Lends its Charm
on the Coldest Days of Winter

Evergreens in the Winter Landscape

N the hot days of late Summer and early Autumn, when our thoughts of planting are probably centered in the satisfaction of the cool shade of spreading trees near the house, and the border plantations of shrubs bounding sunny stretches of lawn to exclude the view and dust of the highway, one is apt to think but seldom of what the Winter landscape has in store for us. Shall we allow the beauty of our planting to disappear in October shorn by the falling leaves of Autumn to be a prospect of bare branches for nearly half the year until next April? During the coming Winter months our grounds can be as attractive as in their Summer garb, if we but lend a thought to the wealth of Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, which by judicious planting in combination with their deciduous neighbors will add warmth and welcome to our Winter views from within doors. In the vicinity of the house and gardens are views and glimpses where the rich tones of gray and golden green of Japanese Cypresses (Retinosporas), Arborvitæs (Thuyas), and the many varieties and forms of Junipers, from the slender pointed chinensis and virginiana types to the dwarf and trailing types of Japanese and Sabina varieties, will be most welcome against the Winter snows and during the dull gray days of late Fall and early Spring.



The border plantations should just as gracefully screen us in Winter from the too insistent view of the outer world, and hide or soften ugly outlooks which often protrude themselves on our view: the quick-growing Austrian Pine with its rugged green, the White Pine of softer tones, and the many interesting forms of Spruce and Fir, with their colors ranging from black green to soft silver, will add the needed touch of cheer and color to our plantings, forming a background and foil for the gay tracery of the bright-twigged deciduous shrubs. In the shadow of over-arching trees, the shade-enduring Hemlock (Tsuga) and the Yews (Taxus) will ideally share their place with the Mountain Laurel (Kalmia), Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

Evergreen Trees		
ABIES concolor.	Per 10	Per 100
WHITE FIR. Tall, rapid growing; hardy;		
rich silvery needles. For specimen or groups.		
2 to 2½ ftEach \$3 50	\$32 50	
2½ to 3 ft 5 00	48 50	
3½ to 4 ft 7 50	70 00	
4½ to 5 ft	85 00	
5 to 6 ft	110 00	
6 to 7 ft\$15.00 to 20 00		
7 to 8 ft		
8 to 9 ft 30 00		
A. lasiocarpa, var. arizonica.		
SILVER CORKED FIR. Cream colored,		
corky-textured bark; for exposed positions.		
2 to 3 ft		
3 to 4 ft		
4 to 5 ft 10 00		
A. Nordmanniana.		
CRIMEAN FIR. Tall; dark, glossy green		
foliage. Good specimen.	00 70	
2 ft	32 50	
	65 00	
4½ to 5 ft	$90\ 00$ $135\ 00$	
5½ to 6 ft	199 00	
8 to 9 ft		
10 to 16 ft		
·		
BIOTA orientalis. ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Tall and slender		
like Italian Cypress; rich dark green. For		
formal work.		
12 to 15 in	5 00	\$40 00
15 to 18 in	7 50	50 00
2 to 2½ ft 1 50	12 50	100 00
3 to 3½ ft 2 75	25 00	200 00
3½ to 4 ft 3 25	30 00	265 00
4½ to 5 ft 3 75	35 00	315 00
5 to 6 ft 5 00	45 00	385 00
6 to 7 ft 6 00	55 00	450 00
7 to 8 ft 7 50	70 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft 8 50	80 00	
9 to 10 ft	90 00	

ft.\$12.50 to 15 00

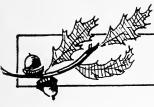
10

to 12

М

BIOTA orientalis, var. aurea nana. DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITÆ. Conical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting.	Per 10
10 to 12 in. Each \$2 00 12 to 15 in. 2 50 15 to 18 in. 2 50 20 to 24 in. 3 50 24 to 28 in. 5 00 28 to 30 in. 6 00 30 to 36 in. 7 50	\$19 00 23 50 22 50 33 50 45 00 55 00 72 50
B. orientalis, var. compacta. COMPACT CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf, columnar shape; fresh green. For the very formal place or hedges,	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13 50 20 00 33 50 65 00 90 00
B. orientalis, var. conspicua. GOLDEN COLUMNAR ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Tall; formal. Valuable for Winter color and form.	
6 to 7 ft. Each \$8 50 7 to 8 ft. 12 50 9 to 10 ft. 15 00 11 to 12 ft. 17 50	
B. orientalis, var. elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Tall, columnar; Japanese in effect and formality. Winter color golden bronze.	
3½ to 4 ftEach \$6 00 8 to 10 ft20 00	55 00
B. orientalis, var. semperaurescens. DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITÆ. For formal planting about the house or garden.	
1½ to 2 ftEach \$3 00 CEDRUS atlantica glauca. MOUNT ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. Airy py-	. []
ramidal tree with silvery-green needles. Use as specimen 6 to 7 ftEach \$8 50 7 to 8 ft10 00 8 to 10 ft15 00 14 to 15 ft\$20.00 to 35 00	80 00 85 00
C. Libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. Its horizontal branches make it a picturesque specimen.	l
5 to 6 ft. Each \$8 50 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 7 to 8 ft. 15 00 8 to 10 ft. \$20.00 to 25 00	100 00 $135 00$





or.	NATOMEDIA ::-		
CRYPTOMERIA japonica.			
	JAPANESE CEDAR. Rugged tree with distinctly Japanese characteristics.	Per 10	
	8 to 9 ftEach \$12 50	\$115 00	
	9 to 10 ft	135 00	
	11 to 12 ft 20 00		
C.	japonica, var. Drachioides.		
	JAPANESE TEMPLE CEDAR. Oriental in		
	effect. As specimen or in groups.		
	8 to 9 ft 15 00		
C.	japonica, var. Lobbii compacta.		
	LOBB'S JAPANESE CEDAR. Tall and slen-		
	der. Splendid for Winter effect; of dark		
	bronze-tinged foliage.	40.00	
	4 to 4½ ftEach \$5 00	$\frac{40}{50} \frac{00}{00}$	
	4½ to 5 ft 6 00 5 to 5½ ft 7 50	60 00	
	5½ to 6 ft	70 00	
	6 to 7 ft	85 00	
	7 to 8 ft	110 00	
	8 to 10 ft	135 00	
	10 to 14 ft\$20.00 to 25 00		
IL	EX Aquifolium.		
	ENGLISH HOLLY. Bright and cheery in		
	Winter landscapes in protected corners.		
	1½ ft \$2 50	$23 \ 50$	
I.	opaca.		
	AMERICAN HOLLY. Well known and		
	hardier than above. Effective in border.		
	1½ to 2 ftEach \$2 50	\$23 50	
	2 to 2½ ft	32 50	
	2½ to 3 ft 4 00 3 to 3½ ft 5 00	$\frac{38}{47} \frac{50}{50}$	
	3½ to 4 ft	70 00	
	4½ to 5 ft	90 00	
	5 to 6 ft	130 00	
	7 to 8 ft\$15.00 to 25 00		
JU	INIPERUS chinensis.		
	CHINESE JUNIPER. Precise columnar		
	form; grayish green foliage. For formal effects or mixed evergreen planting.		
	fects or mixed evergreen planting.		
	3 to 3½ ftEach \$3 50	$\frac{32}{30}$	
	3½ to 4 ft 4 00 4½ to 5 ft 6 00	38 50 55 00	
	5½ to 6 ft	72 50	
	6 to 7 ft	90 00	
	7 to 8 ft	115 00	
	8 to 9 ft	135 00	
	10 to 11 ft\$25.00 to 35 00		
J.	chinensis, var. albo-variegata.		
	SILVER-TIPPED JUNIPER. Tall pointed		
	pyramid with attractive colored needles. For		
	formal use. 2½ to 3 ft Each \$4 50	42 50	
	3½ to 4 ft 6 00	42 50	
	4 to 4½ ft	60 00	
	4½ to 5 ft 8 50	75 00	
	5 to 6 ft	85 00	
	(Continued on page 10.)		

10

	M
The state of the s	
	5

JUNIPERUS chinensis, var. albo-variegata.		\mathbf{Per}	
6 to 7 ft			
7 to 8 ft		135	00
8 to 10 ft\$20.00 to 50	00		
J. chinensis, var. femina Reevesii.			
UPRIGHT CHINESE JUNIPER. Freedom			
form; more valued in mixed planting th	an		
formal use. Spreading upright branches. 3 to 3½ ft	50	32	50
3½ to 4 ft 5	00	40	
4 to 41/2 ft	00	50	
4½ to 5 ft 7	50	65	
8 to 10 ft\$20.00 to 35	00		
J. chinensis, var. Pfitzeriana.			
PFITZER'S JUNIPER. Its sweeping, .gr			
green branchlets give this broad, bushy ty	pe		
value for mixed planting.		0.0	
1¼ to 1½ ftEach \$2		23	
1½ to 2 ft	00	32 45	
3½ to 4 ft 7	50	10	00
4 to 4½ ft	00		
4½ to 5 ft			
5 to 6 ft 20			
6 to 7 ft	00		
J. chinensis, var. virginalis.			
DWARF CHINESE JUNIPER. Very lo	ow-		
growing; use in masses in low border pla	nt-		
ing.	0.0	0.0	
10 to 15 x 12 to 15 in		28 45	
18 in. x 24 in 5	00	.49	00
J. chinensis, var. virginalis aurea.	:1		
GOLDEN DWARF CHINESE JUNIPER. L preceding variety, with bright color note	ike		
Winter value.	OI		
10 in. x 12 to 15 in	00		
J. communis.			
COMMON UPRIGHT JUNIPER. Dense fa	sti-		
giate form; grayish-green foliage. Valua			
for formal effects.			
1½ to 2 ftEach \$2			00
2 00 2/2 20. 000000000000000000000000000	50 50		50 50
	00		50 50
	50		00
J. communis, var. depressa. (canadensis.)			
	7ith		
	ver-		
green borders near house.			
15 to 18 in. spreadEach \$1	50	10	00
18 to 24 in. spread	00	18	50
	50		50 50
2½ to 3 ft. spread 3	90	99	90
J. communis, var. depressa aurea.	NT F		
GOLDEN SPREADING CANADIAN JU PER. Introduce where low, colorful form			
required.			
18 to 24 in. spreadEach \$2	50	22	50



JUNIPERUS communis, var. depressa plumosa. PURPLE SPREADING JUNIPER. New introduction. Invaluable in Fall and Winter when foliage is tinged with rich purple. 12 to 15 in. spread	Per 10 \$20 00
15 to 18 in. spread	25 00 35 00 40 00
J. communis—Vase type. COMMON JUNIPER. New graceful vase form; low-growing habit. 2 ft	22 50
5 to 6 ft	70 00
J. communis, var. hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Slender, columnar form; glaucous green foliage. For formal effects, especially in the garden.	
1½ to 2 ft. Each \$1 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 50 4 to 4½ ft. 3 00 4½ to 5 ft. 4 00	10 00 20 00 25 00 32 50
 J. communis, var. horizontalis. TRAILING JUNIPER. Low growing; for border or rock planting. Glaucous foliage. 8 to 10 in. x 12 to 18 inEach \$2 00 	17 50
8 to 10 in. x 18 to 24 in	28 50 32 50
J. communis, var. horizontalis Douglasii. WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. Dark green foliage. 6 to 10 in. x 12 to 18 in 1 50 6 to 10 in. x 18 to 24 in 2 50	13 50 23 50
J communis, var. horizontalis (procumbens). FLAT TRAILING JUNIPER. Gray green foliage.	
6 to 10 in. x 18 to 24 in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 23 & 50 \\ 16 & 50 \end{array}$
J. communis, var. suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. For formal use. Slow-growing; gray-green needles. Tall columnar.	
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 4½ to 5 ft. 4 50 5 to 6 ft. 5 00	22 50 32 50 42 50 45 00
J. excelsa, var. stricta. GREEK JUNIPER. Close-growing, pyramidal form with gray-green foliage. Excellent in the formal garden.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	32 50 45 00 55 00 65 00 90 00



JUNIPERUS Fortunei (sphærica).			
	FORTUNE'S JUNIPER. Rare Chinese sort; pyramidal shape, spreading branches. Slow-		
	growing.	Per 10	
	5 to 6 ft	\$85 00	
	6 to 7 ft	100 00	
	7 to 8 ft		
J.	japonica.		
	JAPAN JUNIPER. Low-growing with rich green foliage. For the border or rockery.		
	1½ to 2 ftEach \$3 50	32 50	
	3 to 3½ ft 7 50	60 00	
	3½ to 4 ft		
	4 to 5 ft 15 00		
J.	japonica, var. aurea.		
	GOLDEN JUNIPER. Low growing; needles golden green in Spring.		
	2 to 2½ ft	20 00	
	2½ to 3 ft 3 50	30 00	
J.	macrocarpa (neaboriensis).		
	LARGE FRUITED JUNIPER. Dense, pyram-		
	idal, formal tree; interesting dark brown fruit.		
	1 ruit. 4 to 5 ftEach \$4 00	38 50	
	5 to 6 ft	48 50	
	6 to 7 ft 6 00	55 00	
J.	pachyphlæa.		
	SILVER FOLIAGED JUNIPER. Broad, pyram-		
	idal head. Glaucous foliage. For massing in bed or border.		
	4 to 5 ft	47 50	
	5 to 6 ft 6 50	60 00	
_	8 to 9 ft		
J.	Sabina.		
	SAVIN JUNIPER. Low-growing; dark green. Useful for all informal plantings.		
	1½ to 2 ftEach \$2 00	18 50	
	2 to 2½ ft 2 50	22 00	
	2½ to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
7		50 UU	
J.	Sabina, var. cupressifolia. TRAILING JUNIPER. Very rare; for rockery		
	or edge of border. Dark green needles.		
	4 to 6 in. x 18 to 24 in Each \$3 00	27 50	
J.	Sabina, var. tamariscifolia.		
	TAMARISK LEAVED SAVIN JUNIPER.		
	Grayish-green foliage. Suited for rockery		
	work. Low, spreading. 8 to 10 in. x 10 to 12 in Each \$2 00	17 50	
	8 to 10 in. x 12 to 15 in 2 50 12 to 14 in. x 15 to 18 in	22 50	
	12 to 14 in. x 15 to 18 in 3 50	30 00	
J.	•		
	JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER. Low,		
	spreading, with sparkling effect of glaucous green foliage. For rock garden or border.		
	10 to 12 in. x 18 to 24 in Each \$2 50	22 50	
	10 to 12 in. x 18 to 24 in Each \$2 50 8 to 10 in. x 24 to 30 in 4 50	32 50	
	12 to 15 in. x 30 to 40 in 6 00	45 00	



Fall Planting

A WORD on this subject is not amiss, as there are many rabid advocates of planting only in the Spring, while others as earnestly advise only Fall planting. As a matter of fact, successful transplanting goes on here at Andorra during

practically every month in the year, for with our immense stock this is necessary in order to insure that development of rootsystem which gives Andorra trees and shrubs the distinctive place which they hold in the horticultural world. Just after the top growth has hardened, in August and September, is one of the best times to transplant all sorts of evergreen trees and shrubs; the Fall rains thoroughly settle the earth around them, and a good root growth during the Fall months will in-



Bright Berries, Evergreen Shrubs and Trees Enliven the Borders in Winter

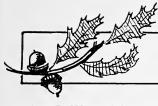
sure their success the following Spring.

The planting of deciduous trees and shrubs—those that drop their leaves in Autumn—is most successful if done in October and November, and they are prepared to take advantage of the growth induced by the warm rains of early Spring. A thick mulch which protects the ground around the plants from freezing till late in the Fall is equally beneficial in the Spring, and supplies the needed plant food for rapid growth. Then again, there is the distinct advantage of planting hardy trees and shrubs in the Autumn, as it can be more carefully done in many instances than if put off till the rush of work which always greets us in suburban home or country place with every Spring season.



JUNIPERUS virginiana.	
RED CEDAR. Tall and slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form and rich, dark green color. All these Cedars should be used more in deciduous plantings, where they give an enlivening note in color and form. All the tall varieties are excellent for formal work.	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$1 75 3 to 3½ ft. 2 50 4 to 4½ ft. 3 50 5 to 5½ ft. 4 50 6 to 6½ ft. 6 50 7 to 7½ ft. 7 50 8 to 9 ft. 10 00 10 to 11 ft. 15 00	\$13 50 23 50 32 50 42 50 60 00 72 50 90 00 135 00
J. virginiana, var. Cannartii.	
COLUMNAR TUFTED CEDAR. Tall, robust; formal in growth. Dark green color. 4 to 5 ft. Each \$4 50 5½ to 6 ft. 7 50 8 to 9 ft. 12 50 0 to 10 ft.	42 50 70 00
9 to 10 ft	
J. virginiana, var. glauca. BLUE CEDAR. A bluish gray. For garden or border. Tall and slender.	
3 to 3½ ftEach \$3 00	25 00
3½ to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft	47 50
6 to 6½ ft	70 00
7 to 7½ ft 8 50 8 to 9 ft	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 80 & 00 \\ 115 & 00 \end{array} $
9 to 10 ft	150 00
J. virginiana, var. Kosteri.	
SPREADING VIRGINIA CEDAR. Dark green needles. Spreading in habit. For rockery or border.	
2½ to 3 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft Each \$4 50 3½ to 4 ft. x 3½ to 4 ft 6 00	$\frac{35}{47} \frac{00}{50}$
J. virginiana, var. elegantissima.	
LEE'S GOLDEN CEDAR. Like Red Cedar in form, with attractive golden tipped growth in Spring.	
2½ to 3 ftEach \$2 50	22 50
4 to 4½ ft 4 00 5 to 5½ ft 5 00	$\frac{37}{47} \frac{50}{50}$
6 to 6½ ft	70 00
7 to 7½ ft 8 50	80 00
8 to 9 ft	
J. virginiana, var. pendula.	
WEEPING RED CEDAR. Slender pendulous	
branches. Attractive in evergreen or mixed borders.	
6 to 7 ft	70 00
7 to 8 ft	100 00





JUNIPERUS virginiana, var. Schottii.		
COLUMNAR RED CEDAR. Very like the Red Cedar in form and color. Interesting		
texture.	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 4½ ftEach \$4 00	\$37 50	
5 to 5½ ft 5 00	47 50	
6 to 6½ ft 7 50	70 00	
7 to 7½ ft 8 50	80 00	
8 to 9 ft	115 00 150 00	
9 to 10 ft	190 00	
J. virginiana, var. tripartita. SHRUBBY JUNIPER. A spreading evergreen		
with upright branches of graceful form.		
3 to 3½ ft Each \$6 00	50 00	
3½ to 4 ft 7 50	65 00	
PICEA alba. (See Picea canadensis).		•
P. Alcockiana.		
ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal; dark		
green foliage, glaucous beneath. This and		
other large Spruces are handsome as lawn		
specimens or in windbreaks.		
1½ ft Each \$2 50 6 to 7 ft		
7 to 8 ft		
8 to 9 ft		
P. canadensis.		
WHITE SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal, very		
shapely; foliage silvery-blue. Excellent for		
grouping.		
2 to 2½ ftEach \$1 50	12 50	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft 2 00	17 50	150 00
3 to 3½ ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 27 & 50 \\ 32 & 50 \end{array}$	250 00 300 00
3½ to 4 ft 4 00 4½ to 5 ft 5 00	37 50	300 00
5½ to 6 ft	45 00	
7 to 8 ft	90 00	
8 to 10 ft\$15.00 to 25 00		
P. canadensis, var. aurea.		
P. canadensis, var. aurea. GOLDEN TIPPED SPRUCE. Its attractive		
needles recommend it for specimen or group.		
2½ to 3 ftEach \$3 50	30 00	
3 to 3½ ft 4 50 3½ to 4 ft 6 00	40 00 47 50	
4 to 5 ft 7 50	70 00	
P. Engelmannii.	10 00	
ENGLEMANN'S SPRUCE. Good symmetrical		
specimen of great height. Bluish tinge.		
specimen of great height. Bluish tinge. 2 to 2½ ftEach \$2 50	22 50	
2½ to 3 ft 3 50	32 50	
3 to 3½ ft 4 00	47 50	
P. excelsa.		
NORWAY SPRUCE. Best Spruce for hedges.		
Dark green; rapid growth; adapted to		
clipping. 4½ to 5 ftEach \$3 00	97 50	
4½ to 5 ftEach \$3 00 5 to 5½ ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 27 & 50 \\ 32 & 50 \end{array}$	300 00
5½ to 6 ft 4 00	37 50	350 00
6 to 7 ft 6 50	50 00	450 00
7 to 8 ft 7 50	70 00	600 00
8 to 12 ft\$15.00 to 35 00		

16



ΡI	CEA excelsa, var. aurea.	Per 10
	GOLDEN NORWAY SPRUCE. Very bizarre and striking; in groups or as specimens.	
	10 to 12 ft	
P.	excelsa, var. Gregoryana.	
	GREGORY'S SPRUCE. Very dwarf; dense growing; ball-shaped. Useful for evergreen and rock plantings. 3½ ft. x 3½ ft Each \$10 00	
P.	excelsa, var. inversa.	
	WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE. Interesting Japanese effect; branches hang vertically. Dark green. 12 to 14 ft	
P.	excelsa, var. Maxwellii.	
	MAXWELL'S DWARF SPRUCE. Dense; spherical; very dwarf. Useful for low plantings of evergreens or rockery.	
_	6 to 8 in. x 10 to 12 inEach \$? 50 8 to 10 in. x 12 to 15 in	\$22 50 32 50
P.	excelsa, var. pumila.	
	DWARF SPRUCE. This and Maxwell's suitable for formal work. Dense little balls of green.	
	12 to 18 in	22 50
Ρ.	excelsa, var. pyramidalis.	
	PYRAMIDAL NORWAY SPRUCE. A compact spire shape for formal use. 3 to 3½ ft. Each \$2 50 4 to 4½ ft. 3 50 5 to 5½ ft. 4 50 7 to 8 ft. 10 00 8 to 9 ft. 12 50	22 50 32 50 42 50 90 00 115 00
Ρ.	orientalis.	
	EASTERN SPRUCE. Pyramidal; dark green; valuable for grouping or specimens.	
	3 to 3½ ft. Each \$5 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 6½ ft. 15 00 6½ to 7 ft. 20 00 8 to 18 ft. \$35.00 to 100 00	45 00 65 00 90 00
P.	Parryana glauca.	
	SILVER SPRUCE. Tall, symmetrical; bluishgreen like Colorado Blue Spruce. 1½ to 2 ft. Each \$2 50 2 to 2½ ft. 3 50	22 50 32 50
P.	polita. TIGER-TAIL SPRUCE. Warm, green, spiky foliage. Use as specimen or in groups. 1½ to 2 ft	23 50 135 00



ΡI	CEA pungens.		
	COLORADO SPRUCE. Symmetrical; very hardy; foliage light green. For specimen or windbreak.	Per 10	
	2½ to 3 ft. Each \$3 50 3 to 3½ ft. 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 5 ft. 7 50 5 to 6 ft. 10 00 10 to 16 ft. \$25.00 to 100 00	\$32 50 40 00 47 50 70 00 90 00	
P.	pungens, var. glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Familiar sil-		
	very-blue tree; provides distinct color note. Use as specimen. 2 to 2½ ft. Each \$3 50 3 to 3½ ft. 5 00	32 50 47 50	
	5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 6½ ft. 15 00 7 to 8 ft. 25 00 8 to 9 ft. 35 00	90 00 125 00	
	9 to 10 ft 50 00 12 to 16 ft		
P.	pungens, var. Kosteri.		
	KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. Like variety glauca, but more distinct in rich color of silvery-green.		
	3 to 3½ ft. Each \$7 50 4 to 4½ ft. 10 00 5 to 5½ ft. 15 00 6 to 7 ft. 20 00 7 to 8 ft. 30 00 10 to 15 ft. \$50.00 to 100 00	65 00 90 00 125 00	
	NUS Austriaca. (See Pinus nigra Austriaca.)		
P.	Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. Very slow-growing conical tree. Attractive silvery-green needles.	80.00	
	2 to 2½ ft. Each \$3 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 75 3 to 3½ ft. 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 4½ ft. 6 50 5 to 5½ ft. 7 50 6 to 6½ ft. 10 00 7 to 8 ft. 15 00	30 00 35 00 40 00 47 50 55 00 72 50	
P.	densiflora.		
	JAPANESE RED PINE. Medium height; of Japanese character. For mixed evergreen planting. 4 to 5 ft	50 00 70 00	
P.	densiflora, var. globosa.	10 00	
	JAPANESE TABLE PINE. (Tanyosho.) So named because it forms a wide, soft green table-top. Lavender-candled buds in Spring.		
	Rich in form and color. 3½ to 4 ft. x 3½ to 4 ftEach \$7 50 4 to 5 ft. x 4 to 5 ft10 00 5 to 6 ft. x 5 ft\$15.00 to 25 00	70 0 0 90 00	

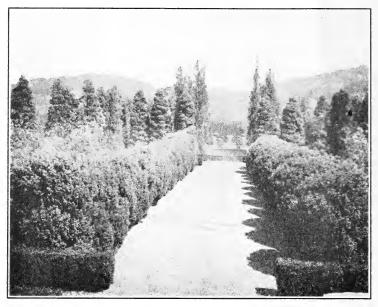


ΡI	NUS excelsa.		
	BHOTAN PINE. Use this gracefully-branched, silvery-gray-green tree in masses. In habit like White Pine. 3 to 3½ ft. Each \$\ddagger 00 3½ to 4 ft. 5 00 5 00 4½ to 5 ft. 6 00	Per 10 \$37 50 45 00 50 00	Per 100
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	72 50 75 00 100 00 135 00	
P.	koraiensis.		
	KOREAN PINE. Slow growing; medium height; dense pyramid of gray-green. Handsome in groups. 12 to 14 ft		
P.	montana.		
	MOUNTAIN PINE. Invaluable for edging, rich evergreen plantings or rockeries; low. 2 ft. x 2 ft. Each \$2 50 2½ ft. x 2½ ft. 3 50 3 ft. x 3 ft. 5 00	22 50 32 50 45 00	
P.	montana, var. Mughus. DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat in habit; very hardy. Its dark green foliage and formal shape make it valuable in the same situations where Boxbush is used. Unclipped, it is admirable in low evergreen plantings or rockery.		
	15 to 18 in. x 15 to 18 in Each \$2 00 18 in. x 20 to 24 in 2 50 18 in. x 24 to 28 in 3 00 18 in. x 28 to 30 in 3 50 18 to 24 in. x 30 to 36 in 4 00 24 in. x 48 to 60 in \$7.50 to 10 00	15 00 22 50 27 50 32 50 37 50	\$125 00 200 00 250 00
P.	nigra austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. One of the best for border or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities.	35 00	
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	47 50 57 50 80 00 90 00	
	BULL PINE. As name suggests, a sturdy massive tree with long green needles. 6 to 8 ft	75 00	
۲.	resinosa. RED PINE. Beautiful dense tree. Bark, reddish-brown; fcliage, light green.	97 79	
	2½ to 3 ft. Each \$3 00 3 to 3½ ft. 3 50 3½ to 4 ft. 5 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 50 \\ 32 & 50 \\ 45 & 00 \end{array}$	



ΡI	NUS rigida.			
1 1	PITCH PINE. A strong growing rugged tree			
	thriving on poor soils. Good for screens.	Per 1		Per 100
	6 to 7 ftEach \$6 00	\$55 (-	
	7 to 8 ft	70 (
	8 to 9 ft 8 50 9 to 10 ft	75 ()0	
ъ				
Ρ.	Strobus. WHITE PINE. Tall and straight with glau-			
	cous foliage. Group on lawn or high border			
	with flowering trees. Use for close screen.			
	2 to 3 ftEach \$1 25	10 0		\$90 00
	3 to 3½ ft	15 (-	125 00
	4 to 4½ ft	$\frac{20}{32}$ 5		$150 00 \\ 275 00$
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	42 5		350 00
	7 to 7½ ft 7 00	60 0		990 00
	8 to 9 ft. 8 50 9 to 10 ft. 10 00	75 (00	
	9 to 10 ft	90 (00	
	12 to 16 ft\$20.00 to 40 00			
P.	sylvestris.			
	SCOTCH PINE. Showy reddish bark; silvery green needles. Quick growing screen tree.			
	3½ to 4 ftEach \$3 50	32 5	50	
	4 to 4½ ft 4 00	37 8		
	5 to 5½ ft 5 00	47 5	50	
	5½ to 6 ft 6 00	55 (-	
	6 to 7 ft	70 (
	7 to 8 ft	80 (00	
	8 to 9 ft			
P.	Thunbergii.			
١.	JAPANESE BLACK PINE. Hardy; broad			
	pyramidal head; foliage grass-green.			
	5 to 6 ft Each \$6 00	40 (
	6 to 7 ft	70 (80 (
В		80 () ()	
Ρ.	virginiana (Inops). JERSEY PINE. Rapid growing. Place in			
	groups or edge of woods, or in screens.			
	9 to 10 ft			
PS	EUDOTSUGA Douglasii (taxifolia).			
	DOUGLAS FIR. Beautiful soft, dark green			
	foliage. Can be used for hedges. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft Each \$2 50	22 5	50	
	3 to 3½ ft 3 50	30 (
	4 to 4½ ft 4 00	37 5		
	5 to 5½ ft 5 00	47 5	50	
	6 to 7 ft	72 5		
	7 to 8 ft	90 (-	
D	8 to 10 ft	135 () ()	
Γ.	SILVER DOUGLAS FIR. Open growing.			
	3 to 4 ft	47 8	50	
	4 to 5 ft 6 50	60 (
_	5 to 6 ft	70 (00	
Ρ.	Douglasii, var. pendula.			
	WEEPING DOUGLAS FIR. Japanese in effect with its downward hanging branches.			
	5 to 6 ft Each \$7 50			
	6 to 8 ft			





Boxwood Hedges in a Formal Garden. A Tall Hedge of Japanese Cypress Encloses a Portion of the Garden in the Background.

Hedges

HE treatment of formal terrace and garden, or grounds of small extent, where it is desirable to accentuate the architectural character of the design by including in it the grounds about the house, demands the trim neat lines of the clipped hedge. The line and form of masonry or wall is agreeably emphasized by the light and shade of hedges placed in proper relation, while the flowers and coloring of the garden are thrown in pleasant relief against the textured green of of enclosing hedges. The beautiful old Yew hedges of England find their replica in our country in the Hemlock (Tsuga), Japanese Cypresses (Retinospora), and many other evergreens, while the charm of green-hedged fields and lawns can easily be created with the Hawthorn (Cratægus) and field Maples.

A walk through Andorra's hills reminds us of a few trees and shrubs admirably adapted to hedge planting, giving an idea of the great variety from which we can choose. Plants classed under medium height may sometimes be trained into high hedges, or may be clipped to a low height, dependent upon circumstances and vice-versa. The effect desired, and conditions, vary so greatly in hedge planting that we can advise you much more definitely if you will write giving us the require-

ments of your particular problem.





Formal Evergreens Seen Against a Dark Green Hedge

For Low Hedges

E Dwarf Cypress (Retinospora plumosa var. sulphurea).

E Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata).

E Japanese Evergreen Azalea (Azalea amæna).

E Boxwood (in many varieties).

E Evergreen thorn (Cratagus pyracantha var. coccinea).

E Japanese Holly (Varieties of *Ilex crenata*). Wilson's Barberry (*Berberis Wilsonii*). Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*).

For Hedges of Medium Height

E American Arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis).

E Siberian Arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis var. Wareana).

E Golden Japanese Cypress (Retinospora plumosa aurea).
Field Maple (Acer campestris).
Hawthorn (Cratægus crus-galli).
Barberry (Berberis vulgaris).

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus). Ibotan Privet (Ligustrum Ibota). Regel's Privet (Ligustrum regelianum).

California Privet (Ligustrum regettanum).

Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica).

For High Hedges

E Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). E White Pine (*Pinus strobus*).

E Japanese Cypress (Retinospora plumosa).

E Gray Cypress (Retinospora squarrosa).

E Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis).
Beech (Fagus sylvatica).
Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana).

E Denotes Evergreen varieties.



n.	TIMOGRAPA CIC	
RE	TINOSPORA filifera.	
	THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS.	
	Medium height; foliage deep green. For formal use. This and nearly all the following	
	Japanese Cypresses are equally valuable in	
	formal work, in mixed evergreen plantings,	
	as specimens, screen groupings and hedges.	Per 10
	2 to 2½ ftEach \$3 50	\$30 00
	2½ to 3 ft 4 00 3 to 3½ ft 5 00	35 00
		47 50
	3½ to 4 ft 6 00 4½ to 5 ft 7 50	$55 00 \\ 70 00$
	5½ to 6 ft 8 50	75 00
	7 to 8 ft	15 00
	8 to 9 ft	
	9 to 10 ft \$30.00 to 35 00	
	11 to 12 ft	
R.	filifera, var. aurea.	
	GOLDEN THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE	
	CYPRESS. An interesting type for use in	
	garden or evergreen groups.	
	15 to 18 inEach \$2 50	23 50
	18 to 24 in	27 50
	24 to 30 in	37 50
	3 to 3½ ft 6 00	55 00
	4 ft	
R.		
	TREE CYPRESS OF JAPAN. Clear, good,	
	deep green foliage. Of graceful habit.	
	2½ to 3 ftEach \$3 50	$32 \ 50$
	4 to 4½ ft 4 50	$42 \ 50$
	5 to 5½ ft 6 00	55 00
	5½ to 6 ft 7 50	70 00
	6½ to 7 ft 8 50	78 50
	7 to 8 ft	
	8 to 10 ft\$17.50 to 25 00	
R.	obtusa, var. compacta. COMPACT CYPRESS. Bushy form; rich green color; low-growing. For formal use or planting at house of house and towned.	
	COMPACT CYPRESS. Bushy form; rich	
	green color; low-growing. For formal use or	
	planting at base of house and terrace.	5 0 00
	4 to 4½ ftEach \$7 50	70 00
	4½ to 5 ft	90 00
D	0 00 1 00 11111111111111111111111111111	
R.	obtusa, var. Crippsi. YELLOW CYPRESS. Loose growing. Warm	
	color note in garden or base planting.	
	1½ to 2 ftEach \$3 50	32 50
	2 to 2½ ft 5 00	47 50
	2½ to 3 ft 7 50	70 00
R.	obtusa, var. nana.	
	DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Very slow-	
	growing, dwarf. Rich, dark green color. Use-	
	ful in pots, in garden or in rich base plantings.	
	15 to 18 in	23 50
	20 to 24 in	32 50
	24 to 27 in	47 50
	27 to 30 in	72 50
	30 to 36 in	90 00
	38 to 42 in 15 00	135 00
	45 to 48 in	
	5 to 7 ft\$25.00 to 50 00	



L			-
RI	ETINOSPORA obtusa, var. nana aurea.		
K	GOLDEN DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Like preceding; leaves bronze-tinged in Winter, gold-green in Spring. 24 to 30 in. Each \$6 50 32 to 36 in. 8 50 36 to 40 in. 10 00 45 to 48 in. 17 50 4½ to 7 ft. \$20.00 to 35 00	Per 10 \$60 00 77 50 90 00	Per 100
R.	obtusa, var. nana gracilis. DWARF CYPRESS. This dense plant is valuable for pot use in garden or on terrace. 18 to 20 in	47 50	
	20 to 24 in. 7 50 24 to 27 in. 10 00 27 to 30 in. 12 50 30 to 36 in. 15 00	70 00 90 00	
R.	pisifera. PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Tall, pyramidal shape; broad, flat foliage of deep, glossy green. A beautiful formal specimen when clipped.		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 50 32 50 47 50 70 00 90 00 115 00 135 00	
R.	pisifera, var. aurea. GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Like type in form and habit.		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	17 50 25 00 32 50 37 50 47 50 70 00	
R.	plumosa. GREEN PLUMED CYPRESS. This, with the golden variety, stands shearing best. Useful for hedges and formal work. A tall pyramidal shape.		
	1½ to 2 ft. Each \$1 50 2 to 2½ ft. 2 00 2½ to 3 ft. 2 50 3 to 3½ ft. 3 50 4 to 4½ ft. 4 50 5 to 5½ ft. 6 00 6 to 6½ ft. 8 50 7 to 8 ft. 15 00 9 to 10 ft. \$20.00 to 25 00 12 to 16 ft. \$35.00 to 75 00	13 50 18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 77 50	\$100 00 150 00 200 06 300 00



RE	TINOSPORA plumosa, var. argentea.		
	SILVER-PLUMED CYPRESS. Like type in form and habit, new growth tipped with yellow. 4 to 4½ ft	Per 10 \$40 00	Per 100
	4½ to 5 ft. 5 50 6 to 6½ ft. 8 50 7 to 8 ft. 12 50	50 00 77 50 100 00	
R.	GOLDEN-PLUMED CYPRESS. One of hardi-		
	est. The rich golden growth of Spring holds well through the Summer. One of the best		
	for specimens or hedges.		
	1½ to 2 ft Each \$1 50 2 to 2½ ft 2 00	$13 50 \\ 18 50$	\$100 00 150 00
	2½ to 3 ft	$\frac{13}{23} \frac{50}{50}$	200 00
	3 to 3½ ft 3 50	32 50	300 00
	4 to 4½ ft 4 50 5 to 5½ ft 6 00	42 50	
	5 to 5½ ft 6 00 6 to 6½ ft 8 50	50 00 75 00	
	7 to 8 ft\$15.00 to 20 00	•0 00	
	9 to 10 ft\$25.00 to 30 00		
R.	12 to 16 ft		
	SULPHUR-PLUMED DWARF CYPRESS. Soft		
	sulphur-yellow color; compact form. 1½ to 2 ft Each \$2 50	23 50	150 00
	1½ to 2 ft Each \$2 50 2 to 2½ ft 3 50	23 50 33 50	250 00
	2½ to 3 ft 5 00	47 50	
	3 to 3½ ft. Extra broad	70 00	
	3½ to 4 ft. Extra broad	$90 00 \\ 115 00$	
	172 101 221010 2100001111111111111111111		
	5 to 8 ft. Extra broad\$17.50 to 50 00		
R.	squarrosa.		
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its		
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in		
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens.	19 50	100 00
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in	13 50 18 50	100 00 150 00
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in Each \$1 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 2 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 18 & 50 \\ 23 & 50 \end{array}$	$150 00 \\ 200 00$
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in Each $$1$ 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 2 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft 3 50	18 50 23 50 32 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 50	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00	$150 00 \\ 200 00$
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in Each $$1$ 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 2 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft 3 50	18 50 23 50 32 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 7 50 $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. 8 50	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 50 2\frac{1}{2} to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 50 3\frac{1}{2} to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 7 50 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8 50 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 10 00	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
R.	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 7 50 $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. 8 50	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 8 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20.00 to 150 00	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 3 50 3 50 3 50 3 50 3 4 50 3 4 50 3 4 50 3 4 50 4 4 50 4 4 50 4 4 50 5 4 4 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 50 6 6 00 4 4 4 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 7 6 1 2 5 6 6 6 6	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 50 3 50 3½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 8 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20.00 to 150 00 IADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to 3½ ft. 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20,00 to 150 00 CIADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. 1½ to 2 ft. Each \$3 50	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to 3½ ft. 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 8 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20.00 to 150 00 CIADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. 1½ to 2 ft. Each \$3 50 2½ ft. 5 00	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00 115 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to 3½ ft. 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 5 to 5½ ft. 8 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. \$20.00 to 150 00 SADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. 1½ to 2 ft. 5 00 3 ft. 5 00 3 ft. 5 <td< th=""><th>18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00 115 00</th><th>$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$</th></td<>	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00 115 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 50 3 50 3 ½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 8 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20.00 to 150 00 HADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. 1½ to 2 ft. 5 00 3 ft. 5 00 5 ft. 5 00 3 ft. 7 50 5 00 4 ft. 10 00 4 ft.	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00 115 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to 3½ ft. 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20,00 to 150 00 CIADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. 1½ to 2 ft. 5 00 3 ft. 7 50 3½ ft. 5 00 3 ft. 7 50 3½ ft. 10 00 4 ft. 5 00 5 ft. 20 00	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00 115 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 50 3 50 3 ½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 4½ to 5 ft. 8 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20.00 to 150 00 HADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. 1½ to 2 ft. 5 00 3 ft. 5 00 5 ft. 5 00 3 ft. 7 50 5 00 4 ft. 10 00 4 ft.	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00 115 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$
:SC	squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 15 to 18 in. Each \$1 50 1½ to 2 ft. 2 50 2½ to 2½ ft. 2 50 3½ to 3 ft. 3 50 3½ to 4 ft. 6 60 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50 5 to 5½ ft. 8 50 5 to 5½ ft. 10 00 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 8 to 18 ft. \$20.00 to 150 00 2ADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. 1½ to 2 ft. Each \$3 50 3½ ft. 5 00 3 ft. 5 00 4 ft. 10 00 4 ft. 10 00 6 ft. 20 00 6	18 50 23 50 32 50 40 00 50 00 65 00 78 50 90 00 115 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$



•	
TAXUS baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Dense growing, thickly branched trees of medium height; foliage dark green; bright scarlet berries. Stands clipping. Plant near house and terrace. 18 to 24 in. Each \$2 50 5 60 3 50 2½ ft. 5 00 3 ft. 6 00 3 to 3½ ft. 7 50 3½ to 4 ft. 10 00 4 to 5 ft. 12 50 5 to 7 ft. \$15.00 to 35 00	Per 10 \$23 50 30 00 45 00 50 00 65 00
T. baccata, var. adpressa. DWARF ENGLISH YEW. Slow growing; densely branched; foliage dark green. 2 ft	32 50 47 50 65 00
T. baccata, var. aurea. GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Like the green form in habit, but with exceptionally rich golden tinged foliage. 2 ft	32 50 45 00 65 00 90 00
T. baccata, var. Dovastonii aurea. DOVASTON'S GOLDEN YEW. Spreading, horizontal branches, pendulous at tips. Use in intimate plantings. 5 to 6 ft. x 3 to 4 ft	
T. baccata, var. elegantissima. ELEGANT ENGLISH YEW. Close and dense; more hardy than type; rich yellow bronzing in Winter. 3 to 3½ ft. x 3 to 4 ft Each \$20 00 3½ to 4 ft. x 3 to 4 ft 25 00 4 to 4½ ft. x 3 to 4 ft 30 00 4½ to 5 ft. x 4 to 5 ft 35 00	
T. baccata, var. erecta. ERECT ENGLISH YEW. Upright form of slow growth. Useful where type is too spreading. 3 to 3½ ft. x 2 to 2½ ftEach \$7 50 3½ to 4 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft	70 00 115 00
T. baccata, var. erecta aurea. ERECT GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Similar in habit to preceding variety: Foliage bright gold. 3½ to 4 ft. x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$15 00 4 to 4½ ft. x 3 to 3½ ft	



TAXUS baccata, var. fastigiata.	
IRISH YEW. Slow growing; slim and uright; foliage blackish-green and glossy. (most formal aspect. 2 to 2½ ft	Of Per 10
2½ to 3 ft. 4 4 3 to 3½ ft. 6 6 3½ to 4 ft. 7 6 4½ to 5 ft. 12 6 5 to 6 ft. 15 6	50 40 00 00 50 00 50 70 00 50 100 00
T. baccata, var. fastigiata aurea.	a
GOLDEN IRISH YEW. Similar to prece ing in habit; leaves margined with rich golde yellow.	en
3 to 3½ ft. Each \$6 (4 to 4½ ft. 10 (4½ to 5 ft. 12 5 5 to 6 ft. 17 5	00 90 00 50 1 00 00
T. baccata, var. fruticosa lutea. YELLOW-FRUITED ENGLISH YEW. Sim lar to type in form and foliage. Yello berries.	w
4 to 5 ftEach \$15 (
T. baccata, var. gracilis pendula. RAM'S HORN YEW. Same foliage as type spreading horizontal branches pendulous the tips. Valuable for edge of border. 4 to 4½ ft. x 2 to 3 ftEach \$10	e; at
4 to 4½ ft. x 2 to 3 ftEach \$10 (4½ to 5 ft. x 2½ to 3½ ft	00 00 00
T. baccata, var. repandens. SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. Low ar	
spreading; luxuriant dark green foliage. For fronting the evergreen border. 8 to 10 in. x 10 to 12 inEach \$2.00	or
10 to 12 in. x 12 to 15 in	75 25 00
T. baccata, var. Washingtonii. WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. Strongrowing, dense and bushy; golden yellow for the strong process.	ng li-
age. 1½ to 2 ft	50 00 00
T. canadensis. CANADIAN YEW. Another low, bushy for valuable for edge of Rhododendron borde and rockeries, very hardy. Dark gree foliage.	er en
15 to 18 in. x 15 to 18 inEach \$2 (15 to 18 in. x 18 to 24 in	50 22 50
T. canadensis, var. aurea. GOLDEN CANADIAN YEW. Same habit a above. Plant where bright color note needed.	as is
2 to 2½ ft. x 3 to 5 ftEach \$7.50 to 25	00



TAXUS cuspidata.		
JAPANESE YEW. Dense growing, spreading, deep green foliage; very hardy. Use in plan-		
tations near house and garden for its note of richness. 15 to 18 in	Per 10 \$23 50 32 50 45 00 80 00	Per 100
3 ft. x 3 ft		
T. cuspidata (capitate form). UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For grouping or for hedges and garden use.		
2½ to 3 ft.	58 50 65 00 75 00	
T. cuspidata, var. brevifolia. SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE YEW. One of richest and most handsome dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short dark green needles. Equally valuable for formal or naturalesque effects.		
12 to 15 in	20 00 32 50 45 00 70 00 90 00 135 00	
THUJOPSIS borealis, var. latifolia glauca. SITKA CYPRESS. Vigorous, erect and slen-	199 00	
der. Bright, glaucous green foliage. 4 to 5 ft. .Each \$3 50 5 to 6 ft. 5 00 6 to 7 ft. 6 00 7 to 8 ft. 7 50 8 to 9 ft. 10 00 9 to 10 ft. 15 00 T. Standishii. (See Thuja Standishii.)	33 50 48 50 55 00 70 00 85 00	
THUJA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Pyramidal;		
close; admits severe clipping. Splendid hedge plant. Of merit for formal use. 2 to 2½ ft	8 50 13 50	\$75 00 100 00
3 to 3½ ft. 1 75 3½ to 4 ft. 2 00 4 to 4½ ft. 2 50 4½ to 5 ft. 3 00 5 to 5½ ft. 3 50 5½ to 6 ft. 4 00	14 50 17 50 22 50 27 50 32 50 37 50	125 00 150 00 200 00 250 00 300 00 350 00
6 to 6½ ft. 4 50 6½ to 7 ft. 5 00 7 to 8 ft. 7 50 8 to 9 ft. 8 50 9 to 10 ft. 10 00	42 50 47 50 60 00 75 00 99 00	400 00 450 00 500 00 600 00 800 00



THUJA occidentalis, var. aurea.		
GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVITÆ. Similar in habit to type; foliage clear, lasting		
golden yellow.	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 to 2½ ft 1 75	15 00	125 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	18 50	175 00
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2 50	22 50	
3½ to 4 ft	28 50	
4 to 4½ ft	32 50 37 50	
5 to 5½ ft 4 50	40 00	
6 to 6½ ft 5 00	45 00	
7 to 8 ft 6 50	50 00	
9 to 10 ft	90 00	
10 to 12 ft 15 00		
T. occidentalis, var. cristata. CRESTED ARBORVITÆ. Regular slim		
pyramid form, for formal planting.		
2 to 3 ft	22 50	
3 to 4 ft	32 50	
4 to 5 ft	$\frac{45}{70} \frac{00}{00}$	
	10 00	
T. occidentalis, var. Douglasii.		
DOUGLAS ARBORVITÆ. Formal slim pyramid form; deep green foliage. Ideal for		
formal planting.		
1 to 1½ ftEach \$1 50	13 50	
1½ to 2 ft	20 00	
2 to 2½ ft 3 00	27 50	
2½ to 3 ft 3 50	30 00	
3 to 3½ ft 4 00 3½ to 4 ft 4 50	38 50 40 00	
4 to 4½ ft 5 00	42 50	
4½ to 5 ft 6 00	47 50	
5 to 5½ ft 7 50	55 00	
6 to 6½ ft	80 00	
00 1/2 200 11111111111111111111111111111	90 00	
T. occidentalis, var. globosa.		
SPHERICAL ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf, close,		
compact, gray green. For accent in formal use.		
15 to 18 in		
18 to 24 in		
2 to 2½ ft 3 00		
T. occidentalis, var. Lobbii.		
LOBB'S ARBORVITÆ. Noted for rich, bright		
glossy green foliage and graceful habit. Me-		
dium height.		
3 to 3½ ftEach \$3 00	28 50	
3½ to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	40 00	
T. occidentalis, var. plicata pyramidalis.		
TALL POINTED ARBORVITÆ. Useful where slim slender forms are desired. Dark		
gray-green foliage.		
3 to 4 ftEach \$4 00	,	



**		
THUJA occidentalis, var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal		
use: a dense dark green. Columnar form. 4 to 4½ ft. Each \$3 00 4½ to 5 ft. 3 50 5 to 5½ ft. 4 00 5½ to 6 ft. 4 50 6 to 7 ft. 5 00 7 to 8 ft. 7 50 8 to 9 ft. 8 50 9 to 12 ft. \$10.00 to 20 00	Per 10 \$27 50 32 50 37 50 42 50 47 50 65 00 75 00	Per 100
T. occidentalis, var. Rosenthalis. ROSENTHAL'S ARBORVITÆ. Medium growth; columnar habit; color deep green.		
For formal use. 18 to 24 in	22 50 28 50 35 00 40 00 48 50 70 00 90 00	
T. occidentalis, var. spiralis. SPIRE-LIKE ARBORVITÆ. Justly named, it is a pretty spire of dark green; of exceptional merit in formal garden or other plant-		
ing near the house. 4 to 4½ ft Each \$4 50 4½ to 5 ft 5 00 5 to 5½ ft 6 00 6 to 6½ ft 7 50 7 to 7½ ft 10 00	42 50 47 50 55 00 65 00 85 00	
T. occidentalis, var. Tom Thumb. TOM THUMB ARBORVITÆ. Very dwarf and compact. A round globe of pretty green. 2 ft. x 2 ft. to 3 ft		
T. occidentalis, var. Vervaeneana. VERVAENE'S ARBORVITÆ. Graceful, bronze, mottled tree. Pyramidal form for		
garden or house planting. 2 to 3 ft. Each \$2 25 3 to 4 ft. 3 25 4 to 5 ft. 4 25 5 to 6 ft. 5 50 6 to 7½ ft. 7 75 7 to 8 ft. 8 50 8 to 10 ft. \$10.00 to 15 00 10 to 12 ft. \$20.00 to 25 00	20 00 30 00 40 00 47 50 65 00 75 00	\$175 00
T. occidentalis, var. Wareana. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. Striking dark grayish-green color. Fine for exposed posi-		
tions as it is very hardy. 2 to 2½ ft. Each \$2 00 3 to 3½ ft. 3 50 3½ to 4 ft. 4 00 4 to 4½ ft. 4 50 4½ to 5 ft. 5 00 5 to 5½ ft. 6 00 5½ to 6 ft. 7 50 6 to 7 ft. \$8.50 to 10 00	18 50 32 50 37 50 39 00 47 50 55 00 70 00	

٠)	i	
٠	í	١	



THILLA I W W.		•
THUJA occidentalis, var. Wareana aurea. GOLDEN SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. Like the preceding, but with foliage yellow tinted.	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 4½ ftEach \$3 50	\$33 50	1 61 100
4½ to 5 ft 4 00	38 50	
5 to 5½ ft 5 00	47 50	
5½ to 6 ft 6 50	60 00	
6 to 10 ft. Specimens\$7.50 to 20 00	00 00	
T. Standishii (Thujopsis).		
STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. Pyramidal;		
pendulous branches of light green foliage.	70.00	
5 to 6 ft	70 00 90 00	
TSUGA canadensis.	30 00	
AMERICAN HEMLOCK. For enlivening		
Winter aspect of deciduous planting, espe-		
cially in woods or shade, or in graceful		
masses, as a hedge plant that stands clip-		
ping, or as specimen this tree is invaluable.		
1½ to 2 ft	12 50	\$95 00
2 to 2½ ft 2 00	15 00	125 00
2½ to 3 ft 2 50	20 00	150 00
3 to 4 ft	32 50	250 00
4 to 5 ft 5 00 5 to 6 ft 7 00	$47 50 \\ 65 00$	350 00
5 to 6 ft	85 00	550 00 800 00
7 to 8 ft 10 00	90 00	300 00
8 to 9 ft	110 00	
9 to 10 ft	135 00	
10 to 12 ft \$16.50 to 20 00		
13 to 16 ft\$25.00 to 40 00		
T. canadensis, var. gracilis.		
SMALL-LEAVED HEMLOCK. Slender in		
form with delicate foliage.	115 00	
7 to 8 ft Each \$12 50 9 to 10 ft \$15.00 to 17 50	115 00	
T. canadensis, var. Sargentii pendula.		
SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK. Graceful		
pendulous tree for use as low, broad specimen.		
2 ftEach \$5 00		
4 to 5 ft. x 3 to 4 ft 20 00		
T. caroliniana.		
SOUTHERN HEMLOCK. Tall; distinctly		
pyramidal; foliage dense; dark green.		
1½ to 2 ftEach \$2 50	20 00	
2 to 3 ft	32 50	
T. diversifolia. SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HEMLOCK.		
SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Same graceful habit as American form, but		
with diminutive needles and distinctive cones.		
1½ to 2 ft	22 50	
T. Sieholdii.		
JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Of somewhat stiffer		
habit than our American Hemlock; deep		
green glossy foliage; most decorative as a		
specimen.	45 00	
2 to 2½ ftEach \$5 00	45 00	
2½ to 3 ft 6 50 3 to 3½ ft	57 50 65 00	
3 to 3½ ft	90 00	
5 to 6 ft	00 00	
7 to 9 ft. Specimens\$20.00 to 35 00		





The Glory of Rhododendron and Azalea is Intensified Against a Background of Taller Evergreens and Trees

Flowering Shrubs that are Evergreen

O term as applied to growing things is more expressive than "evergreen," denoting a tree or shrub which bears its green leaves or needles not only in Summer, but through the changing colors of Autumn and amidst the white of Winter snows. The qualities dominant in evergreen shrubs are richness of profuse bloom, individuality in form, and neatness of growth, making them pre-eminently desirable in plantings near the house and in the garden.

A background or combination planting with the Japanese Cypresses (Retinosporas), Junipers, Yews (Taxus) or Arborvites will accentuate the glory of the Azaleas and Rhododendrons, while the glossy evergreen-leaved and bright-berried Japanese Holly (Ilex), Evergreen Thorn (Cratagus), and the Quince Berries (Cotoneaster) and Arbutus Shrub (Abelia) are choice shrubs that cannot be too highly recommended; in form and color they lend a note of richness and refinement.

For many years we have paid special attention to the growing of this class of plants and the stock which we offer represents the most meritorious sorts for American conditions. The plants have specially well-developed root-systems and the tops are exceptionally wide and spreading in proportion to the height.



Evergreen Shrubs

S		
ANDROMEDA Catæsbæi. (See Leucothoë Catæsbæi.) A. floribunda (Peris floribuda).		
MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH. Low spreading graceful shrub; dark green foliage; white flowers in early Spring. 10 to 12 in. spread	Per 10 \$22 50 27 50	Per 100 \$190 00 225 00
A. japonica (Pieris japonica).	21 00	220 00
JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. Rich green foliage; graceful white flower clusters. 15 to 18 in	22 50 27 50	
AZALEA amœna. (Hatsu-giri.)		
JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in Spring with vivid claret-colored blossoms. Makes a handsome hedge; effective in masses.		
12 to 15 in. Each \$1 50 15 to 18 in. 2 00 18 to 21 in. Broad and Heavy. 2 50 21 to 24 in. Broad and Heavy. 3 00 27 to 30 in. Broad and Heavy. 4 00 32 to 36 in. Broad and Heavy. 7 50 36 to 40 in. Broad and Heavy. 8 50 40 to 42 in. Broad and Heavy. 10 00 42 to 48 in. Broad and Heavy. 15 00	12 50 18 50 23 50 28 50 38 50 65 00 70 00 85 00 135 00	350 00 500 00 600 00 750 00
A. amœna, var. Beni-giri. BENI-GIRI EVERGREEN AZALEA. Deep red flowers. 12 to 15 in		
A. amœna, var. Fuji-manyo. FUJI-MANYO EVERGREEN AZALEA. Deep lavender.	15.00	
18 in	$15 00 \\ 18 50$	
A. amœna, var. Hino-digiri. PINK JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Profuse flowers of carmine pink in Spring; bronze-green Winter foliage.		
10 to 12 in	18 50 23 50 32 50	
A. amœna, var. Hino-manyo. ROSE-COLORED JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Pure pink flowers in early Spring. 18 in Each \$3 50 20 to 24 in 5 00		
A. indica, var. alba. HARDY INDIAN AZALEA. Low growing; dense; light green foliage; white flowers. 12 to 15 in	18 50 22 50 28 50	
20 to 24 in 3 50	3 2 50	

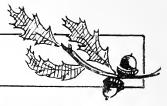


A Marian	_

Z		Per 10
	15 to 18 in Each \$2 50	\$22 50
١.	japonica, var. alba. WHITE JAPANESE AZALEA. white flowers in April and May.	92 50
	15 to 18 inEach \$2 50	23 30
۱.	japonica alba grandiflora. INDIAN AZALEA. White. 12 to 18 in	23 50
١.	Kæmpferi.	
	KÆMPFER'S EVERGREEN AZALEA. Good bright green foliage with flowers varying from orange red to pink.	
	15 to 18 in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 22 & 50 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$
Α.	ledifolia. HARDY WHITE AZALEA. Large, pure white flowers; foliage gray-green. For the garden. 18 to 20 in	28 50 38 50
Α.	ledifolia, var. grandiflora superba. LARGE-FLOWERING AZALEA. Broad shrub; fragrant flowers of pure white. 2 ft	
Α.	ledifolia, var. narcissiflora (Yodogawa). LAVENDER AZALEA. Double lavender flowers of great beauty.	
	2 to 2½ ftEach \$2 50 3 to 4½ ft\$3.50 to 5 00	23 50
Α.	ledifolia, var. rosea (Wakasagi). BLUSH AZALEA. Very fragrant, shell-pink flowers.	
	12 to 15 in. Each \$3 50 15 to 18 in. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft. 5 00 2½ to 3 ft. 7 50	32 50 28 50

Evergreens of Formal Growth

Accentuating the architectural character of formal gardens and for use in close connection with the house or terrace, planted in the ground or in tubs or pots, there are many evergreens whose trim compact habit of growth makes them indispensable where formality is the keynote of the design. Arborvitæs, Junipers and Japanese Cypresses in many varieties range in shape from low round-headed balls of green to tall stately columnar shapes, and adapt themselves to clipping into interesting forms; and the compact growth of Boxwood makes it admirable for hedges or specimens.





Stately Old Boxbush Adds an Indefinable Charm to this Doorway

Boxwood

HE Box-bordered walk and flower garden, or doorway flanked by stately specimens of Boxwood create a feeling of age and charm of inestimable value in our gardens, and in the appearance of our homes. Andorra has long been famous for its rare old Boxbushes of large size that at once give character to the new place. Then, too, we have Boxwood standards, pyramids and bushes for hedges and edging in all sizes.

The recent prohibition on imported Boxwood by the Federal Horticultural Board will in no way affect our offerings, as the Boxwood which we list is growing at our nurseries. Appreciating the requirements of our patrons for Boxbush in large sizes, we set aside and have grown, with frequent transplanting in our nurseries, large quantities in many varieties, so that the risk and expense of collecting large Box from old places is obviated to those who desire large specimens for immediate effect. These large Boxbush are from 5 to 7 feet in height and almost as broad; they have taken on the beautiful modeling of billowy contour and rich appearance of the pompous guardians of some old Colonial house or garden; these plants from our nurseries move with a tremendous ball of fibrous roots and loam.



18 to 21 in. 3 5 21 to 24 in. 4 0 24 to 27 in. 5 0 2½ ft. 7 5 3 ft. \$15.00 to 35 0	i- Per 0 \$18 0 22 0 32 0 37 0 47 0 70	50 50 50
B. japonica, var. Fortunei. JAPANESE BOXBUSH. Broader, thicker leaves than Burus sempervirens; giving plant a bolder character; of broad formal habit. 2 x 2 ft	0 32 0	50
4 ft	d s. 0 18 0 23 0 32 0 42 0 55	00
B. japonica, var. rotundifolia. Pyramids. 4 ft	0 - 135	00 00
B. japonica, var. rotundifolia pendula. PENDULOUS ROUND-LEAVED BOX. Leave broad, rich color; ends of branchlets droop ing. Interesting specimen. 4 ft)-	00 00
5 ft		00

Clipping Boxwood

Poxbush of every variety is very slow growing and will naturally retain a more or less compact habit of growth. All varieties, however, lend themselves to clipping in various shapes or hedges, especially *Buxus sempervirens*, the most common and well known Bush Boxwood; the clipping should be done in Spring before the buds start into growth.



Per 10

00

50

Per 100 \$65 00

85 00

100 00

BUXUS sempervirens.

BOXBUSH. Slow-growing, old-fashioned plant with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gardens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens. Bush shape, nearly as broad as high.

	_															
10	to	12	in.			 	 			. I	Ca	cl	1	\$0	75	\$7
12	to	15	in.		 		٠.							1	50	10
15	to	18	in.		 									1	50	12
18	to	20	in.		 	٠.								2	50	18
21	to	24	$_{ m in}$		 		 							3	50	30
24	to	27	in.		 									4	00	32
27	to	30	in.		 	٠.			٠.					5	00	45
$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.				 									6	00	50
3	ft.				 	 								8	50	70
$3\frac{1}{2}$	ft.				 	 								12	50	
2	ft.	\mathbf{x}	2	ft.	 	 						٠.		5	00	45
$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	\mathbf{x}	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	 	 						٠.		8	50	75
3	ft.	\mathbf{x}	3	ft.	 	 								15	00	135
31/2	ft.	X	$3\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	 	 	٠.							25	00	

An excellent collection of large specimen Box from 4 ft. x 3 ft. in height up to 7 ft. x 7 ft. Prices vary according to the size of the plant and range from \$75.00 to \$300.00 each.

B. sempervirens. Pyramids.

	-)	
BOXBUSH.	Clipped to pyramidal form.	
3 ft. x 12	in. baseEach \$4 00	37 50
3½ ft. x 15	in. base 6 00	55 00
4 ft. x 15	to 20 in. base 7 50	70 00
4½ ft. x 18	to 20 in. base 8 50	80 00
5 ft. x 18	to 24 in. base 10 00	90 00
3½ ft. x 2	to 2½ ft. base 8 50	
4 ft. x 21/9	ft	

sharply pyramidal tops.

B. sempervirens. Standards.

BOXBUSH. Close, round, green balls on single clean trunk. Invaluable for pots and garden use.

12	in.	stem	\mathbf{x}	24	in.	he	ad		Each	\$ 5	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	stem	\mathbf{x}	2	ft.	he	ad			5	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	stem	\mathbf{x}	18	to	20	in.	head		7	50
3	ft.	stem	\mathbf{x}	18	to	22	in.	head		8	50
$3\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	stem	\mathbf{x}	18	to	22	in.	head		10	00
38 to	40	in, s	tei	n x	18	to	22	in, he	ad	12	50

Also lot of short stemmed, broad headed standards with crowns from 2½ to 4 ft. spread, at \$25.00 to \$35.00 each

B. sempervirens, var. augustifolia variegata.

GOLDEN TIPPED BOX. Free open growth. Good massed with smaller evergreens.

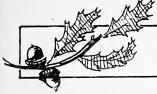
3	ft.	Each	\$7	50		
31/2	ft.		8	50	80	00
4	ft.		12	50	115	00
5	ft.		20	00		





BUXUS sempervirens, var. arborescens.		
TREE BOX. Loose, graceful habit of growth. Tree attains twenty feet. For evergreen plantings or specimens.	Por 10	Per 100
2½ ft	16110	1 61 100
SILVER-TIPPED BOXBUSH. Interesting for		
mixed evergreen border. 2 ft. x 2 ft	\$45 00 70 00	
B. sempervirens, var. Handsworthii.		
HANDSWORTH'S BOXBUSH. Upright growing. For informal planting, or, clipped to columnar form, for formal use. 2½ ft. x 2½ ft	47 50	
3 ft. x 3 ft	65 00 115 00	
B. sempervirens, var. myrtifolia.		
MYRTLE-LEAVED BOX. Close growing; very dark leaves. For mixed evergreen plant-		
ing or specimens.		
3 ft. x 3 ft	135 00	
B. sempervirens, var. salicifolia.		
WILLOW-LEAVED BOXBUSH. Narrow leaves of warm green. Can be clipped for formal use if required.		
1½ to 2 ft. x 1½ to 2 ft. Each \$3 50 2 ft. x 2 ft. 4 50 2½ ft. x 2½ ft. 7 50 3 to 4 ft. x 3 to 4 ft. \$15.00 to 20 00 4½ to 7 ft. \$25.00 to 250 00	32 50 42 50	
B. sempervirens, var. suffruticosa.		
DWARF BOX EDGING. The best plant known for low hedges in the formal garden. 3 to 4 in	1 50	\$10 00
4 to 5 in	2 00	15 00
5 to 6 inEach \$0 50	3 50	
COTONEASTER buxifolia. BOX-LEAVED QUINCE BERRY. Low, densely branched; shining green leaves; bright red fruit. Use in evergreen borders for Winter color value.		
	9 00	85 00
C. Franchetti. TALL QUINCE BERRY. Upright habit; beautiful dark green foliage; attractive red berries. For border use.		
15 to 18 in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	
-/2 00 0 10	12 00	

		3-
COTONEASTER horizontalis. CHINESE QUINCE BERRY. Very low with		
flat spreading branches; red berries. For rockery or edging.	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 in	\$9 00 13 50	\$85 00 100 00
C. microphylla.	10 00	100 00
HIMALAYAN QUINCE BERRY. Similar to preceding, with smaller foliage and close trailing branches. 12 to 15 in	7 50	70 00
15 to 18 in	10 00	
WHEELER'S QUINCE BERRY. Upright shrub of merit for the border.	10	
2 to 2½ ft	12 50	
EVERGREEN THORN. Dense, with thornarmed branchlets. Attractive shiny deep green Winter foliage; brilliant scarlet berries lasting till New Year. For borders and hedges.		
1½ ft Each \$1 50 18 to 24 in 2 50	$10 00 \\ 17 50$	$\begin{array}{cc} 75 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \end{array}$
2 to 2½ ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 17 & 50 \\ 25 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	150 00
DAPHNE Cneorum.		
GARLAND FLOWER. Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in Spring. For border or rockery. 2 year Each \$1 00	6 00	
EUONYMUS japonicus.		
EVERGREEN BUSH EUONYMUS. Of compact growth; heavy dark green foliage. 10 to 12 in	3 50	20 00
E. radicans and varieties.		
JAPANESE EVERGREEN IVY. Attractive dark green-leaved evergreen plants of slow growing habit and very hardy; resembling Englh Ivy somewhat. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in Evergreen borders or for attractive edging these plants have few equals. They will be found listed under Vines, Climbing and Trailing Plants.		
ILEX crenata.		
JAPANESE HOLLY. Open rapid grower. Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in borders with bright-fruited plants.		
12 to 15 in. Each \$1 00 15 to 18 in. 2 00 18 to 20 in. Bushy 2 50 24 in. 3 50 2½ ft. \$7.50 to 10 00 3 to 5 ft. Specimens \$15.00 to 35 00	9 00 18 50 22 50 32 50	85 00 150 00 200 00



7		
ILEX crenata, var. buxifolia. BOX-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Broad leaves; columnar growth: rich dark green		
foliage. For borders or garden 4 to 4½ ft	Per 10 \$75 00 90 00 115 00 135 00	Per 100
FORTUNE'S HOLLY. Rich, shiny, green foliage. For intimate border or garden. 15 to 18 in	18 50 22 50 30 00 50 00	\$200 00 250 00
BROAD-LEAVED TALL JAPANESE HOLLY. The tallest grower of the species. Rich form for mixed planting.	32 50	
2½ to 3 ft. Each \$3 50 3 to 3½ ft. 4 00 4 to 4½ ft. 6 00 5 to 7 ft. Specimens \$7.50 to 12 50	38 50 55 00	
 crenata, var. microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Slow-growing and dense, and stands severe clipping. Best for hedges. 		
12 to 15 in. Each \$1 00 15 to 18 in. 2 00 18 in. 2 50 2 ft. 3 50 2½ ft. 5 00 3 to 4 ft. Specimens \$12.50 to 20 00 4½ to 6 ft. Specimens \$25.00 to 35 00	9 00 18 50 23 50 33 50 47 50	85 00 175 00 200 00 300 00
KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Nursery-grown plants. Dark green foliage and showy masses of pink flowers in June. Stands shade well.		
18 in.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 17 & 50 \\ 22 & 50 \\ 32 & 50 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$	135 00 200 00 300 00 375 00
LEUCOTHOE catæsbæi. DROOPING ANDROMEDA. Graceful arching branches of dark shiny green leaves. Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Mass for naturalesque effect in shady positions.		
12 to 15 in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 90 & 00 \\ 125 & 00 \end{array}$
JAPANESE MAHONIA. Holly-like deep green leaves; Springtime clusters of small yellow flowers; showy bunches of blue-black berries; low growing, spreading. Use to border evergreens; shade-loving.		
1½ ft Each \$2 00 2 ft 2 50 2 to 2½ ft. 3 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 17 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	

		7
PACHYSTIMA Canbyi. GROUND MYRTLE. Dwarf shrub with trailing, rooting branches; reddish flowers in early Spring; ground cover.	Per 10	Per 100
From potsEach \$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. JAPANESE SPURGE. Splendid ground cover in any position. Spring brings a multitude of white nosegays on its dark green carpet. From pots. Field grown	1 50 1 75	
SKIMMIA japonica.		
JAPANESE CHRISTMAS BERRY. Densely branched low shrubs covered with bright red fruit, lesting through Winter. 10 to 12 in	18 50	



Balled and Burlapped "B. & B."

HE prime essential of success in transplanting trees and shrubs is that they have a system of fine fibrous roots which are obtained Andorra by frequent transplanting and pruning. Most deciduous trees and shrubs when they drop their leaves are in a dormant state, and do not require the same degree of care in handling as the evergreen trees which always bear their leaves, and so are always exposed to untoward conditions of drought and wind. To insure the success of our evergreens in shipping, their compact balls of fine fibrous roots are carefully lifted from the ground still surrounded by the damp protecting soil in which they grew, and securely wrapped in burlap, so that they are never exposed to the danger of drying out in shipment, and they will reach the purchaser in perfect condition.

This is only an example of the attention which we pay to the many details which differentiate our service from that of many other nurserymen.



Rhododendrons

BEST known of flowering Evergreen Shrubs, the "Rose Tree"—so called by classic Grecians—stands preëminent with its wealth of gorgeous blooms in rich color against the cool green leaves. There is a popular belief that Rhododendrons can be grown only in peaty soil; on the contrary, the only

factor limiting their use in temperate regions is the fact they will not thrive in soils strongly impregnated with lime, in which case it is necessarvto ameliorate the condition of the soil with peat and leaf mould, otherwise most good garden soils are admirably adapted to the growth of Rhododendrons. most important element of success with Rhododendrons is to protect them against the cutting winds of Winter by thick borders of other evergreens and



Rhododendrons are Most Beautiful when Planted in Masses, Their Blending Shades and Tints Gorgeous in Their Richness

deciduous shrubs, and to keep their roots moist in Summer by a heavy mulch of leaves. With these two simple needs in mind, no place need lack the beauty of the handsome Rhododendron.

Andorra Rhododendrons are grown on open hillsides, and can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results which cannot be expected of tender imported plants. The following list comprises varieties carefully selected for their hardiness and beauty of flower. Our stock comprises over 30,000 plants grown on the open hillsides of Andorra so that they are absolutely acclimated to our severe Winters and hot Summers; their hardiness and vigor are well proven.

42



Rhododendrons

HYBRID VARIETIES—ANDORRA-GROWN RHODODENDRONS, Catawbiense Hybrids As-

HUDUDENDRUNS, Catawbiense Hybrids	As-		
sorted. Our selection of varieties.		Per 10	Per 100
	2 00		
1½ to 2 ftEach \$		\$23 50	\$200 00
2 to 2½ ft	3 75	28 50	265 00
3 to 6 ft. Specimens, unnamed,			
\$5.00 to 23	5 00		
Abraham Lincoln. Rosy Crimson—			
2 ftEach \$	3 00	25 00	
2½ ft	5 00	45 00	
3 to 4 ft\$7.50 to 1	2 50		
album elegans. Blush White— 1½ ft Each \$			
1½ ft Each \$	2 00	18 50	
2 ft		23 50	
	3 00	28 50	
	3 50	30 00	
		30 00	
3½ to 5 ft\$4.00 to 1	0 00		
album grandiflorum. Blush White—3 ftEach \$	0 = 0	00.00	
3 It	3 50	30 00	
	4 00		
Alex Dancer. Light Scarlet—			
2 ft Each \$	3 50	32 50	
2½ ft	5 00	4 5 00	
3 to 3½ ft\$7.50 to 1	0 00		
Amphion. Rose Pink—			
2 ft	3 00	28 50	
	4 00	35 00	
	5 00	47 50	
atrosanguinea. Dark Scarlet—	0 00	1, 00	
1½ ft Each \$	2 50	30 00	
·-	4 00	35 00	
2 ft	= :::	40 00	
= /2 10.	5 00		
3 ft	7 50	60 00	
Boule de Neige. Dwarf White-		00 =0	
15 to 18 in Each \$	2 50	22 50	
18 to 20 in	3 50	32 50	
candidissima. White—			
2 ft	350	30 00	
2½ ft	500	40 00	
2½ to 3 ft. XX	7 50		
Caractacus. Purple Crimson—			
11/2 ft	32 50	20 00	
2 ft	3 50	30 00	
2½ ft	5 00	40 00	
3 ft. XX	6 50	55 00	
3½ to 4 ft. XX\$7.50 to 1		00 00	
5½ t0 4 ft. AA	.0 00		
Charles Bagley. Bright Red-	00 77	95 00	
1½ ft Each	9 77	25 00	
2 ft	5 75	32 50	
2 /2 10	5 00	45 00	
3 ft	7 50	60 00	
3½ to 4½ ft. XX\$10.00 to 1	l5 00		
Charles Diskons Scarlet-			
11/4 ft	\$2 75	25 00	
2 ft	3 75	32 50	
21/6 ft.	5 00	45 00	
3 ft	7 50	60 00	
3½ to 4 ft\$10.00 to 1	12 50		
0/2 to 1 it			





C. S. Sargent. Crimson— 1½ ft. Each \$2 75 Per 10 \$25 00 ft. 3 75 32 50 5 00 45 00 2½ ft. Daisy Rand. Deep Crimson-27 50 35 00 delicatissimum. White-28 50 ft. 3 75 32 50 5 00 45 00 2½ ft. 57 50 6 50 3½ ft. 8 50 75 00 115 00 Doctor Torry. Lilac Red-2½ ft.Each \$5 00 45 00 65 00 7 50 Edward S. Rand. Rich Scarlet-1½ ft.Each \$3 00 28 50 32 50 2½ ft. 45 00 Everestianum. Rosy Lilac-25 00 3 25 30 00 24 in. 3 75 35 00 2½ ft. 5 00 47 50 F. D. Godman. Crimsonft.Each \$3 75 32 50 2½ ft. 5 00 45 00 to 4 ft.\$7.50 to 15 00 Florence Smith. Pink-2 ft.Each \$3 50 30 00 40 00 General Grant. Rosy Scarlet-1½ ft. Each \$2 65 23 50 3 00 ft. 28 50 2½ ft. 5 00 45 00 2 ft. 7 50 65 00 3½ ft. 10 00 90 00 4 ft. 15 00 giganteum. Rosy Crimson ft.Each \$3 00 28 50 2½ ft. 35 00 3 75 7 50 ft. 65 00 Gomer Waterer. Blush White-28 50 38 50 2 ft. Each \$3 00 28 50 2½ ft. 5 00 45 00 3 ft. 10 00 Henry Ingersoll. Lavender-2 28 50 2½ ft. 5 00 45 00 7 50 Henry Probasco. Deep Carmine— 2 ft. Each \$3 75 32 50 2½ ft. 5 00 47 50 7 50

H. H. Hunnewell. Dark Crimson-			Per	10
2 ftEach		75	\$35	00
2½ ft	5	00	45	00
σ 1 10. 1111	20	00		
Henry W. Sargent. Crimson—	• •			
1½ ft Each 2 ft	\$3	00	28	50
2 1t	3 5	75	35 45	00
3 ft	10	00	40	00
Ignatius Sargent. Deep Pink—	10	00		
1½ ftEach	\$3	00	28	50
2 ft	3	75	35	00
2½ ft	5	00	45	00
3 ft	7	50	65	00
3½ ft	10	00		
J. Marshall Brooks. Scarlet—				
	\$3	75	35	00
2½ ft	5 7	00 50	45 65	00
;	-4	90	co	UU
Jas. Macintosh. Rosy Scarlet— 2½ ft Each	e =	00	47	=0
2 ft Each		75	35	50
_ 100 111111111111111111111111111111111	Ð	10	00	00
John Spencer. Rose— 4 to 5 ft Each \$12.50 to	15	00		
5 to 6 ft\$17.50 to		00		
J. R. Trumpy. Rosy Crimson—		• •		
J. R. Trumpy. Rosy Crimson— 3 to 3½ ftEach \$7 50 to	10	00		
Kettledrum. Deep Red-				
1½ ftEach	\$3	50	32	50
2 ft		00	40	
2½ ft		50	52	50
3 ft	8 10	$\frac{50}{00}$	75	00
3½ ft	10	00		
Kissena. Lavender— 18 to 20 in	\$3	50	32	50
Lady Armstrong. Pale Rose—	φυ	50	34	30
15 in Each	\$2	00	18	50
2 ft	3	35	30	00
2½ ft	4	50	37	50
3 ft	7	50	65	00
Lady Clermont. Rosy Scarlet— 3 to 3½ ftEach \$7.50 to	10	00		
5 to 5½ It Each \$7.50 to	10	.00		
Lady Gray Edgerton. Blush White— 2 ft	3	75	35	0.0
2½ ft	5	00	45	
3 ft	8	50		
Lee's. Dark Purple—				
2½ to 3 ftEach \$5.00 to	7	50		
Luciferum. Clear White-				
3 ftEach		00	40	
3½ ft	6 8	50 50	55 75	00
4 ft	0		13	00
Madame Carvalho. White— 2½ ftEach	\$4	00	28	50
3 ft		50	65	00
Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent. Pink—	•	-	30	0.0
1½ ftEach		50	23	50
2 ft	3	75	35	00
2½ ft	6	00	55	00
3 ft	8	50	80	00

		_11.	<u> </u>	
1	2			
	Mildr	ed Gra	int—	

Mildred Grant— 2 ftEach		75	Per \$35	00
2½ ft	5	00	45	00
Mrs. Milner. Crimson— 1½ ft	\$3 3 5 7	00 75 00 50	35	50 00 00 00
Old Port. Plum— 2 ft. Each 2½ ft. Each 3 to 4 ft. Each \$7.50 to	5	75 00 00	35 45	00 00
Parson's Gloriosum. Blush— 2 ft. Each 2½ ft. 3 ft.	3 5	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 75 \\ 00 \end{array}$	35	50 00 00
Parson's Grandiflorum rubrum. Deep Pir 2 ft. Each 2½ ft. 3 4 3½ ft. 4 4	\$3 3 6	00 .75 50 00	$\frac{35}{55}$	50 00 00 00
President Lincoln. Crimson— 2½ ft. Each 3 ft. 3½ ft.	6 10	00 50 00		00 00
purpureum crispum. Purple Crimped— 2½ ft. Each 3 ft.	\$5 7	$\begin{smallmatrix}00\\50\end{smallmatrix}$		
purpureum elegans. Purple— 2 ft. Each 2½ ft. 3 ft. 3½ ft.	\$3 5 7 10	00 00 50 00	$\frac{27}{40}$	
roseum elegans. (True.) Clear Pink— 2 ftEach 2½ ft 3 ft 3 tt 3½ to 4 ft	\$3 5 6 7 10	75 00 50 50 00	32 45 57 70	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 50 \end{array}$
roseum elegans. Good Rose Pink— 2 ftEach 2½ ft 3 ft	4 5	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 25 \\ 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$	25 35 47	00 00 50
roseum luteum. Pink— 2½ to 3 ft. XXEach \$7.50 to	10	00		
roseum superbum. Clear Rose— 15 to 18 in. Each 2½ to 3 ft. XX. 3 3 to 3½ ft. XX. 3	\$2 7 10	50 50 00	22	50
Sefton. Dark Maroon— 15 to 18 in. x 15 to 18 inEach 2 ft	3 5	50 00	28	

In addition to this list of over 50 beautiful Hybrid Rhododendrons are the Native and Dwarf Rhododendrons to be found in the following pages.



NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

The following sorts are very hardy and are natives of the Appalachian Mountains as far North as New Hampshire. The plants listed are grown at Andorra Nurseries.

RHODODENDRON catawbiense.

46

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.	Parent of
the hardy hybrids. Late Spring	blooms of
rose-lavender. Very heavy no	rsery-grown
stock. Recommended for extensi	e woodland
planting.	
This is all nursery-grown st	ock nearly

ills is all indiscip-grown stock, i		
as broad as its height. The very he	aviest	
kind of material.		Per 10
2 ftEach	\$3 00	\$25 00
2½ ft	3 75	30 00
3 ft	$5\ 25$	48 50
3½ ft. XX	8 50	75 00
4 to 4½ ft. XX	12 50	115 00
4½ to 5 ft. XX\$15.00 to	25 00	

R. catawbiense, var. alba.

WHITE CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Flowers of purest white, and like the above blooms in June. Float 15 in F

12	ιο	15 In Each	ąΖ	ov	20	υu
$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.		4	00	37	50
3	ft.		6	50	55	00

R. carolinianum.

CARULINIAN RHODODENDRON. Low, com-	
pact evergreen with pale rosy-pink flowers.	
2 ft	28 50
2½ ft 4 00	37 50

mh - high growing Creat

R. maximum.

GREAT LAUREL. The night growing Great	
Bay familiar to visitors in the Alleghenie	s.
July brings forth the lavish white to blush	h-
pink bloom. For woods planting. Thes	зe
plants are nursery-grown, broad and bushy.	
2 to 2½ ft	0
91/ 40 9	

						unu »				
2	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	 	 	 .Each	\$2	50	20	00
										00
3	to	31/2	ft.	 	 	 	4	00	35	00
31/2	to	4	ft.	 	 	 	5	00	40	00
4	to	5	ft.	 	 	 	6	00	52	50

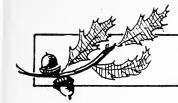
R. maximum, var. roseum.

000488477055

PINK-FLOWERED			\mathbf{A}		
more colorful form					
2 ft	 Each	\$5	00	45	00
2½ ft					

COLLECTED RHODODENDRONS

Both the Maximum and the Catawbiense types can be supplied in carload lots from their native mountains. Prices will be furnished on application and are much cheaper than our nursery-grown plants.



DWARF RHODODENDRONS

For use in rockery or in groups, combined with larger Rhododendrons, Azaleas or other evergreens. Interesting colored foliage in Winter

Winter.		
RHODODENDRON imbricatum. Fine for rock-		
ery; small black-green leaves; violet-purple blossoms.	Per	10
12 to 15 in		
R. myrtifolium. Pink flowers and handsome small myrtle-green foliage.		
12 to 15 in	\$27	50
R. punctatum. Pale rose-colored blooms dotted green in throats. Loose-growing and early flowering.		
12 to 15 in	20	00
15 to 18 in	30	00
R. punctatum, var. Waterer's Hybrid.	9.0	0.0
10 to 12 in. XX BushyEach \$3 50	30	00
R. Wilsonianum. (lætevirens.) Very deep pink flowers on low compact plant.		
15 to 18 in	30	00
YUCCA filimentosa.	0	-0
ADAM'S NEEDLE. Heavy clumps. Each \$1 00	3	50
Y. glauca	8	50
υ j i	Q	UU



No other flower is as rich in form and color as the Rhododendron, its glossy evergreen foliage a joy throughout the whole year

The Rhododendron Border

RHODODENDRONS thrive best in masses or groups and are handsomest where their beautiful colors are set off by a background of the dark green of Evergreen Trees, or in a corner of house or wall clothed with evergreen vines. At the edge of the Rhododendron border and blending it into the lawn the dwarf growing Junipers, Yews, Azaleas and Evergreen Euonymus are particularly appropriate.





Typical Avenue of Beautiful Norway Maples

The Beauty of Shade Trees

ATURE spreads her Autumn colors with lavish freedom in gay tones of gold and red on Oak and Maple, and tinges with purple and brown the Elm and Ash, as through their falling leaves gradually appear the sturdy limbs and tracery of gray twig which will stand in stately promise, through the Winter, of opening bud and flower at the first touch of mystic Spring. No other feature of the tiny suburban bungalow or spacious country place is more necessary to its real enjoyment and comfort than the shade afforded in Summer by properly planted trees on street and lawn; no other feature of the out-of-doors adornment of our American homes adds so much to their general attractiveness and real value, as the trees which furnish a setting for the house and garden.

For planting singly or in groups near the house, for their shade or for landscape effect on lawn or meadow, there are the Maples, Lindens and Oaks in many varieties, and the graceful Elms suitable for the widest range of soils. Of quicker growth, no trees can compare with the symmetrical Norway Maple, giving a rich dense shade, and the spreading Oriental Plane of graceful foliage and interesting gray-green branches. The Norway Maple and Oriental Plane, symmetrical in form, and almost entirely free from insects and diseases, are the trees par excellence for street and avenue plantings, for, on account of their rapid growth and handsome appearance when still comparatively young, a much quicker effect is obtained than with the slower-

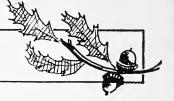
growing varieties.





Specimen Trees in Groups at Edge of Lawn that Shut Out a Disagreeable View Beyond

ACER campestre.	
ENGLISH FIELD MAPLE. screen and hedges. Dense gro	owth. Per 10 Per 100 \$3 50 \$25 00
6 to 8 ftEach A. dasycarpum. (See Acer sacche A. ginnala. TARTARIAN MAPLE. Medi	rinum.)
branched. Brilliant autumnal 3 to 4 ft	coloringEach \$0 75
A. ginnala, var. rubrum. RED TARTARIAN MAPLE. form of above.	Reddish hued
1½ to 2 ft	Each \$1 00 9 00 75 00 2 00 15 00 100 00
A. Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Rap dium height. For quick scree	n or windbreak.
4 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
A. pennsylvanicum. STRIPED MAPLE. Medium bark striped with green.	height; gray
6 to 7 ft	$2\ 00\ 15\ 00$



ACER platanoides	ACER	platanoides.
------------------	-------------	--------------

NORWAY MAPLE.	Rapid growing; symmet-
rical; valuable for	lawn, street and avenue
planting; holds its	rich green leaves till late
in Fall taking on ri	ch yellow tones.

in Fail taking on r	ch yellow tones.		Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to	1¼ inEach	\$1.50	\$10 00	\$85 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to	1½ in	2 00	15 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to	2 in	$2 \ 50$	18 50	150 00
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to	2¼ in	3 00	$23 \ 50$	200 00
10 to 12 ft.; 2¼ to	2½ in	3 50	27 50	250 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to	2¾ in	4 00	30 00	275 00
12 to 14 ft.; 23/4 to	3 in	5 00	37 50	300 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to	3¼ in	6 00	47 50	400 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to	3¾ in	7 50	50 00	450 00
16 to 18 ft.; 3¾ to	4 in	8 50	60 00	500 00
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to	4½ in	10 00	80 00	650 00
16 to 18 ft.: 4½ to	5 in	17 50	165 00	

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

A. platanoides, var. purpurea.

SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE MAPL	E.	Pur	plish
crimson foliage in Spring. In ha	bit	like	Nor-
way Maple. Use as specimen.			
0 40 10 64 1 40 11/ 10	1.3	0.010	00 00

• • •	α_J	111 0	DIO.	0.0	· u	r rr	CCII	ii Cii.						
8	to	10	ft.;	1	to	$1\frac{1}{4}$	in.	Each	\$2	00	18	50	165	00
8	to	10	ft.;	$1\frac{1}{4}$	to	$1\frac{1}{2}$	in.		2	50	22	50	200	00
8	to	10	ft.;	$1\frac{3}{4}$	to	2	in.		3	50	27	50	225	00
10	to	12	ft.;	$1\frac{3}{4}$	to	2	in.		4	00	30	00	225	00
12	to	14	ft.;	2	to	$2\frac{1}{4}$	in.		5	00	35	00	275	00
12	to	14	ft.;	$2\frac{1}{4}$	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.		6	00	45	00	350	00
12	to	14	ft.;	21/2	to	23/4	in.		7	50	55	00	450	00
14	to	16	ft.:	3	to	31/2	in.		12	50				

A. platanoides, var. Reitenbachi.

REITENBACH'S	5 PURPLI	E MAPLE.	Simi	lar	
form to above	with de	eper color	note	in	
Spring and Sun	nmer.				
6 to 8 ft.: 1 to	11/6 in .	E	ach \$2	0.0	- 1

15 00

A. pseudoplatanus.

								acious					
late	e F	'all.	Vi	gord	us	tree	for	screen	plan	ting	5.		
12	to	14	ft.;	2	to	$2\frac{1}{4}$	in.		Each	\$2	50	18	50
12	to	14	ft.;	$2\frac{1}{4}$	to	21/2	in.			3	00	20	00
12	to	14	ft.;	21/4	to	$2\frac{3}{4}$	in.			4	00	25	00
12	to	16	ft.;	3	to	31/2	in.	\$5.0	00 to	7	50	•	

A. rubrum.

RED OR SCARLET MAPLE. Strikingly vivid
crimson Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers
moist positions; red flowers in early Spring.
6 to 8 ft.: 1 to 1½ in Each \$1.50

	m	ois	st p	ositi	ons;	re	red flowers in early Spring.						
	6	to	8	ft.;	1	to	$1\frac{1}{4}$	in.	Each	\$1	50	13	50
	8	to	10	ft.:	1	to	11/4	in.		2	00	18	50
												20	00
	8	to	10	ft.;	11/2	to	13/4	in.		3	00	25	00
	8	to	10	ft.;	$1\frac{3}{4}$	to	2	in.		3	50	27	
1	2	to	14	ft.;	2	to	$2\frac{1}{4}$	in.		4	00	35	00
1	2	to	14	ft.;	$2\frac{1}{4}$	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.		5	00	40	00



CER saccharinum (dasycarpum).		
SILVER MAPLE. Tall, stately tree growing		
best in moist soil; clear autumnal color.	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft	\$6 00	\$45 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1¼ in Each \$1 00	10 00	75 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in 1 50	12 50	
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in 2 00	15 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in	17 50	135 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in	20 00	175 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in	25 00	225 00
16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00	40 00	
16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 7 50	60 00	
a. saccharinum, var. laciniata.		
WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Interesting		
tall rapid-growing tree with graceful sweep-		
ing branches.		
14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$3 50	30 00	
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 5 00	40 00	
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 7 50	$60 \ 00$	
. saccharum.		
SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. Broad-headed.		
erect; attractive autumn foliage. For street		
or lawn. Avoid boggy ground.		
8 to 10 ft	10 00	85 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1½ in 2 00	16 50	
12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in 2 50	20 00	150 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in 3 50	$\frac{20}{27} \frac{50}{50}$	
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00	32 50	
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00	40 00	
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 4½ in\$15.00 to 20 00		300 00
18 to 20 ft.; 4½ to 5 in\$25.00 to 35 00		
Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading		
from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on		
application.		

JAPANESE MAPLES

These characteristically Oriental slow growing dwarf trees have a distinct individuality in richness of form and color. Some varieties make most attractive sorts for Japanese pots or tubs on the terrace; other varieties make interesting specimens and groups or they are effectively massed in the evergreen border. Our large specimen trees are particularly interesting.

ACER palmatum (polymorphum).

JAPANESE MAPLE. Dwarf, dense growing; bright green foliage, scarlet to purple in Fall. Rich as specimen or with evergreens.

			I.							•		
3	to	4	ft.	\mathbf{x}	3	to	31/2	ft.	Each \$7.50	to	\$10	.00
4	to	5	ft.	\mathbf{x}	3	to	4	ft.	\$10.00	to	15	00
5	to	6	ft.	\mathbf{x}	4	ft.			\$15.00	to	20	00
6	to	7	ft.	\mathbf{x}	4	to	5	ft.	\$20.00	to	25	00
8	to	10	ft	x	5	ft					35	00

A. palmatum, var. aureum.

GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. Handsome yellow foliage. Mass for color tone in mixed planting. Dwarf

L'acce		. D a. z.		
		Each		
21/2	ft.		5 00)
3	tο	4 ft \$7.50 to		



ACER palmatum, var. atropurpureum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Small, compact; foliage blood-red to purplish-red. Good specimen. 2 ft	Per 10 \$23 50 32 50 50 00 90 00
WEEPING BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Very small. Deep blood-red divided foliage; spreading graceful branches. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft Each \$3 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. x 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 5 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. x 2 to 3 ft 7 50 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft 12 50 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	32 50 45 00 65 00 115 00 140 00
A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum nigrum. BLACK JAPANESE MAPLE. Rare variety; low dense trees, round compact head. Valuable for depth of color. 8 to 10 ft. SpecimensEach \$60.00 to 75 00	
A. palmatum, var. dissectum. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING JAPANESE MAPLE. Very dwarf; broad; graceful; light green foliage. Mass with evergreens.	32 50 ° 45 00 65 00
A. palmatum, var. filicifolium. YELLOW-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Large foliage of soft green. 6 to 9 ft. SpecimensEach \$15.00 to 25 00	
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	23 50 32 50 45 00
Symmetrical; profuse white flowers. For lawn or group. 6 to 8 ft	18 50 22 50 32 50 45 00 60 00 115 00



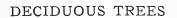
n &	THE STREET	
-		
2		

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum, var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Regular outline; Maytime bloom. For lawn groups.	Per 10
7 to 8 ft	\$22 50 27 50 42 50 50 00 60 00 75 00
Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Prices on application.	
AILANTHUS glandulosa.	
TREE OF HEAVEN. Quick growing; thrives anywhere. Loose spreading habit. Attractive foliage. For barren situations.	15 00
10 to 12 ft	$\frac{13}{22} \frac{00}{50}$
ALNUS glutinosa.	
BLACK ALDER. Vigorous; dull dark foliage. For screen or windbreak.	0 50
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ inEach \$1 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 1 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$
AMELANCHIER oblongifolia (botryapium). 7 to 8 ft. Standards, stems 6 ft Each \$5 00	45 00
A. lævis (canadensis). SHAD BUSH or JUNEBERRY. Dwarf-growing tree, irregular habit. White flowers; red berries.	
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc}2&50\\45&00\end{array}$
AMYGDALUS. (See Persica.) ANDROMEDA. (See Oxydendrum.)	
ARALIA fatsia (Fatsia japonica).	
CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. Small tree, handsome ornamental foliage. Large heads of white bloom. Cluster in border screen. 3 to 4 ft	5 00
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$
	10 00
A. spinosa. HERCULES CLUB. Tropical looking; great clusters of creamy-white flowers; armed with thorns. Handsome foliage.	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$
A. pentaphylla. (See Acanthopanax.)	
BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Tall; very	
graceful habit; effective among evergreens. 6 to 8 ft	12 50 17 50
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 2 50 B. alba, var. laciniata pendula.	20 00
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING WHITE BIRCH. Effective in groups for foliage, form and bark. 8 to 10 ft Each \$2 50	22 50

54

STAR!	
	E. Commission of the Commissio

BETULA alba,, var. purpurea.		
PURPLE-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. Like White Birch, except foliage—purple tinged. 10 to 12 ft		
B. lutea.		
YELLOW BIRCH. Yellowish-gray bark; strong grower. For windbreak or screen. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in. Each \$2 00 8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in. 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in. 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in. 3 50	Per 10 \$15 00 17 50 20 00 22 50	Per 100 \$100 00
B. papyrifera.		
PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. Vigorous tree; its white bark glistens effectively against evergreens in screen.		
6 to 8 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \\ 22 & 50 \end{array}$	85 00 100 00
B. populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. Small graceful tree: thrives on poor soils		
tree; thrives on poor soils. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ inEach \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 17 & 50 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	100 00 100 00
B. nigra (rubra). RED BIRCH. Screen or windbreak tree thriving in moist places; tall and graceful. 6 to 8 ft	12 50	
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in	15 00 20 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 & 00 \\ 125 & 00 \end{array}$
CARAGANA arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. Small, upright. Does best in sun and sand. Yellow bloom.		
4 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	75 00
CARPINUS caroliniana.	٠	
AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Shrubby tree; good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge.		
3 to 4 ft	10 00	85 00
4 to 5 ft 2 00 5 to 6 ft 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	150 00
5 to 6 ft	25 00	200 00
7 to 8 ft 4 00	30 00 40 00	$275 00 \\ 300 00$
8 to 10 ft 5 00 10 to 12 ft		300 00
C. Betulus.		
EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Low, spreading; for clipped or pleached forms. A good specimen for lawns.		
4 to 5 ft Each \$2 50 5 to 6 ft 4 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 35 & 00 \end{array}$	
5 to 6 ft	40 00	
4 to 5 ft. x 2½ to 3 in 4 50 5 to 6 ft. x 2½ to 3 in 5 50 6 to 7 ft. x 3 to 3½ in 7 50 12 to 20 ft. Specimens Prices on Application.	47 50 67 50	
CARYA alba. (See Hickoria.)		





CATALPA bignonioides nana (Bungei). UMBRELLA CATALPA. Dense heads on slender stems give common name. For formal use. 6 to 7 ft. StandardsEach \$2 50	Per 10 \$20 00	Per 100
C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. Large, hardy, rapid. White flowers. For heavy screen or woods		
planting. 6 to 8 ft. Each \$1 00 8 to 10 ft. 1 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in. 2 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in. 2 50 14 to 16 ft.; 4 to 5 in. 7 50	7 50 10 00 17 50 22 50 60 00	\$50 00 75 00
CEDRELA sinensis. CHINESE CEDRELA. Pendulous clusters, white flowers and tropical foliage. Rapid. For border or screen.		
10 to 12 ft.; 1 to 1½ inEach \$2 50 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2¾ in 3 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \\ 32 & 50 \end{array}$	
CELTIS occidentalis. NETTLE TREE. Attractive, slow-growing, broad tree; small berries borne profusely in Fall. For screening border.	0.50	
2 to 3 ft	3 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft Each \$2 50 5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	
C. avium, var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERED CHERRY. These flowering cherries are attractive in garden and border.	20.00	
4 to 4½ ft. Each \$2 50 5 to 6 ft. 3 00 6 to 7 ft. 3 50	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 & 00 \\ 27 & 50 \\ 32 & 50 \end{array} $	
C. avium, var. rosea pendula. PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY. A form of rare beauty and Japanese character for the garden. Flowers in early Spring. 5 to 6 ft. Low-graftedEach \$3 50 10 to 15 ft. Low-grafted Specimens. \$50.00 to 100 00		
C. Sieboldii, var. rubra plena. DOUBLE RED-FLOWERED CHERRY. Strong color brightens borders. Branches loaded with bloom.		
6 to 7 ft	20 00 30 00	
RED BUD or JUDAS TREE. Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with evergreens.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 50 3 to 4 ft. 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50	3 50 6 00 8 50 10 00	30 00 50 00 60 00



CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum.		
KADSURA TREE. Rich reddish Spring foli-		
age; Fall coloring salmon pink; of interesting pyramidal form.	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft	\$23 50	Fer 100
6 to 7 ft 3 50	32 50	
7 to 8 ft 5 00	45 00	
8 to 10 ft	90 00	
CLADRASTIS lutea. (Virgilea.)		
YELLOW WOOD. Picturesque tree. Plant		
as specimen for its white flowers.		
8 to 10 ft	32 50	
16 to 20 ft. Specimens\$15.00 to 25 00		
CORNUS florida.		
WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Small upright tree. White blossoms; scarlet fruit.		
For border with evergreens.		
3 to 4 ft	7 50	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft	10 00	60 00 85 00
5 to 6 ft	$15 00 \\ 22 50$	150 0 0
7 to 8 ft	32 50	250 00
8 to 10 ft 5 00	45 00	350 00
C. florida.		
STANDARDS. These trees in the formal garden are extremely attractive.		
7 to 8 ft.; headed 5 ftEach \$5 00	40 00	
8 to 9 ft.; headed 6 ft 7 50	65 00	
9 to 10 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft 10 00 10 to 12 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft 12 50	85 00 100 00	
C. florida, var. flore plena.	100 00	
DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD.		
Valuable for white-mantled Spring branches.	00 00	
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 20 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$	
C. florida, var. flore rubro.	50 00	
RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Flowers		
suffused with bright pink; for garden or bor-		
der, or in masses. 2 to 2½ ftEach \$2 00	17 50	
2½ to 3 ft 2 50	22 50	
3 to 3½ ft 3 00	28 50	
3½ to 4 ft	$\frac{32}{37} \frac{50}{50}$	
6 to 7 ft	65 00	
7 to 8 ft		
8 to 10 ft. Specimens\$25.00 to 35 00		
C. florida, var. pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD. Rare tree.		
2 to 2½ ftEach \$3 50		
C. Kousa.		
JAPANESE DOGWOOD. A rare dogwood		
blooming in July. Medium height. 6 to 7 ft	40 00	
7 to 8 ft 7 50	65 00	
8 to 9 ft 8 50	77 50	
9 to 10 ft	$90\ 00$ $115\ 00$	
10 10 14 11 12 00	110 00	

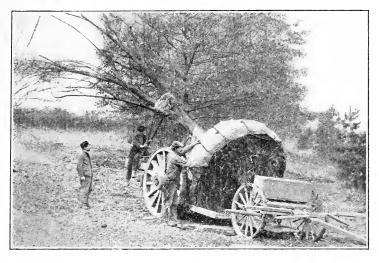


CRATÆGUS cordata.		
WASHINGTON THORN. June flowering; bright Fall coloring and red fruit. For high shrub border. 2 to 3 ft	Per 10 \$10 00 15 00	Per 100
COCKSPUR THORN. Small, bushy tree; attractive flowers, long thorns, showy fruit; excellent for hedges.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft. 3 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 6 to 7 ft. 3 50 7 to 8 ft. 5 00 8 to 9 ft. Specimens \$7.50 to 15 00	8 50 12 50 27 50 22 50 30 00 45 00	\$75 00 100 00
C. flava. YELLOW HAWTHORN Yellow fruit in		
YELLOW HAWTHORN. Yellow fruit in Autumn on interesting horizontal branches. 6 to 7 ft	45 00	
C. mollis.		
SCARLET HAWTHORN. Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 6 to 7 ft. 3 00	12 50 15 00 17 50 20 00	100 00 125 00 150 00 175 00
C. Oxycantha, var. alba flore plena. DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. Low spreading tree. Valuable for bloom and height in shrubberies. 3 to 4 ft	12 50	
4 to 5 ft 2 00 5 to 6 ft 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 30 \\ 15 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	
C. Oxycantha, var. coccinea flore pleno. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN.		,
Large, double rich crimson flowers. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 8 to 10 ft. 5 00 10 to 12 ft.; heavy 7 50 12 to 14 ft.; heavy 10 00	12 50 17 50 20 00 45 00 70 00 90 00	85 00
C. Oxycantha, var. rosea flore pleno. DOUBLE PINK HAWTHORN. These thorns have many uses; for screen, lawn or garden. 4 to 5 ft	17 50	
5 to 6 ft 2 50 6 to 7 ft	20 00	
C. punctata. DOTTED-FRUITED HAWTHORN. Spreading habit; good foliage and flowers; bright reddish yellow fruit.		
4 to 5 ft	15 00 17 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 125 & 00 \\ 150 & 00 \end{array}$



		8.
CYTISUS Laburnum. (See Laburnum vulgare.)		
DIOSPYROS virginiana.		
PERSIMMON. Medium tree; graceful spreading form; reddish-orange fruit.	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 9 ftEach \$2 00	\$18 50	101 100
9 to 10 ft	22 50	
10 to 12 ft	25 00	
FAGUS americana (ferruginea).		
AMERICAN BEECH. Handsome symmetrical		
tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen		
and lawn or specimen. For high hedges when clipped.		
4 to 4½ ftEach \$3 50	32 50	
5 to 6 ft 5 00	40 00	
6 to 7 ft 7 50	$65 \ 00$	
F. sylvatica.		
EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact tree, tenacious		
of foliage till early Winter; unsurpassed for hedges.		
3 to 3½ ftEach \$2 00	15 00	\$125 00
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft	22 50	175 00
5 to 5½ ft 3 50	32 50	235 00
-6 to 7 ft 4 50 7 to 8 ft	$\frac{40}{68} \frac{00}{50}$	350 00
8 to 9 ft	90 00	
10 to 12 ft \$12.50 to 25 00	00 00	
14 to 18 ft. Specimens. Prices on		
Application.		
F. sylvatica, var. asplenifolia.		
FERN-LEAVED BEECH. Airy foliaged tree;		
slender drooping branchlets. 4 to 6 ft		
7 to 8 ft		
F. sylvatica, var. grandidentata.		
CUT-LEAF BEECH. Valuable as specimen		
for its attractive form and foliage.		
7 to 8 ft. Specimens Each\$7.50 to 10 00 9 to 10 ft. Specimens\$15.00 to 20 00		
F. sylvatica, var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. Beautiful tree to grace		
the lawn.		
14 ft. SpecimensEach \$20 00		
20 to 25 ft. Specimens:\$100.00 to 150 00		
F. sylvatica, var. purpurea.		
PURPLE BEECH. Plant with green-foliaged neighbors to bring out rich purplish color.		
4 to 5 ftEach \$3 50	32 50	
5 to 6 ft	42 50	
6 to 7 ft 7 50	70 00	
7 to 8 ft. Specimens\$10.00 to 20 00		
Larger Specimen Trees. Spreading low		
branched. Prices on application.		
F. sylvatica, var. Riversii.		
RIVER'S BEECH. Much deeper purple foliage than foregoing. Use as specimen.		
5 to 6 ft Each \$6 00	50 00	
6 to 7 ft 8 50		
8 to 10 ft\$20.00 to 35 00		





Large Nursery-Grown Tree Ready for Moving. Note the Fine Fibrous Roots

Large Trees on New Places

HE writer once stood in the portico of an old southern home and looked down an avenue of magnificent live Oaks casting their two-hundred-year-old shade across splendid old Boxwood sentinels standing shoulder high on either side of the door. One marvels at the foresight of that old southern planter who in pre-Revolutionary days set out his sapling Oaks and tiny Boxwood before that stately white-columned house, and at the hard-headed Yankee who lined village street and lawn with Elms or Maples; to-day we reap the benefit as we pass in motor cars beneath these century-old trees. We of this generation are hardly satisfied to wait for years for the adornment and value that large trees always lend to any property—trees and evergreens which will produce a beautiful effect at once on lawn and avenue.

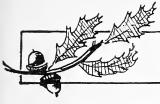
Andorra Nurseries are equipped to supply large trees of thirty to forty feet in height, that are in keeping in size and dignity with our spacious modern houses, these trees at once producing an immediate effect on estates which would otherwise be shadeless and uninteresting for many years. Prominent among the varieties of large trees which we have grown in our nurseries, and which can be successfully moved by truck or freight are Maples, Elms, Oaks, Lindens, Planes and the spreading Beech; among the Evergreens are Pines, Spruces, the Japanese Cypress and great Boxwoods. These large trees are suitable for planting on avenues or lawn.

60

	4
\$7	

FATSIA japonica. (See Aralia.)		
FRAXINUS americana. WHITE ASH. Large broad-leaved tree.	Per 10	Per 100
7 to 8 ft	\$8 50	\$75 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in 1 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 2 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 27 & 50 \end{array}$	$150 00 \\ 200 00$
F. lanceolata (viridis).	21 30	200 00
GREEN ASH. Moisture loving tree with		
dark green, round-topped head.		
7 to 8 ft	8 50	65 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in	$\begin{array}{cc} 12 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	$85 00 \\ 125 00$
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 2 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 00 16 to 18 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 3 50	$\frac{25}{25}$ 00	150 00
16 to 18 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 3 50	30 00	200 00
GINGKO biloba. (See Salisburia adiantifolia.)		
GLEDITSCHIA aquatica.		
WATER LOCUST. Airy-leaved, white-flowering tree, thriving in moist places.		
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$1 00	8 50	75 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 1 50 12 to 14 ft 2 00	13 50	100 00
	18 50	
G. triacanthos.		
HONEY LOCUST. Large, thorn-armed tree with white fragrant flowers.		
6 to 8 ft Each \$1.00	7 50	50 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 1 50	10 00	60 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 1 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 2 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 2 50	$12 50 \\ 17 50$	85 00
GYMNOCLADUS dioica (canadensis).	1. 00	
GYMNOCLADUS dioica (canadensis). KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Interesting		
open-headed tree; luxuriant, divided foliage.	0.50	
7 to 8 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	100 00
10 to 12 ft 2 50	15 00	
HICKORIA alba (Carya).		
SHELLBARK HIČKORY. Familiar native nut tree with rugged, shaggy bark.		
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00		
8 to 10 ft 2 50		
JUGLANS cinerea.		
BUTTERNUT. Large nut-bearing tree. 4 to 5 ft	7 50	50 00
J. nigra.	1 30	30 00
BLACK WALNUT. Fairly rapid growing.		
BLACK WALNUT. Fairly rapid growing. Makes impressive, massive, open-headed		
specimen. 3 to 4 ft	7 50	
I regia	1 50	
ENGLISH WALNUT. Spreading handsome		
specimen. Hardy to New York. 3 to 4 ft	15 00	
4 to 5 ft	20 00	
J. Sieboldiana.		
JAPANESE WALNUT. Hardier than above.		
Spreading crown of handsome foliage. 8 to 10 ft	17 50	
10 to 12 ft 3 50	25 00	
12 to 14 ft 5 00	40 00	





K/EI DELITEDIA noniculata		
VARNISH TREE. Characteristically Chinese, bearing golden-yellow July flowers. Striking Fall foliage.	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft	\$20 00 32 50 45 00	
LABURNUM vulgare (Cytisus Laburnum).		
GOLDEN CHAIN TREE. Yellow flowers. 6 to 7 ft. Each \$1 50 7 to 8 ft. 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	
8 to 10 ft 3 50	$32 \ 50$	
LARIX decidua (europæa). EUROPEAN LARCH. Horizontal branches seen through soft light green foliage in early Spring. 6 to 8 ft	0 50	
8 to 10 ft	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array} $	
L. leptolepsis (Kæmpferi). JAPANESE LARCH. Soft bluish-green needles. Rapid growing.		
5 to 6 ft	8 50	
6 to 8 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	
10 to 12 ft 2 50	20 00	
L. leptolepsis—pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL JAPANESE LARCH.		
4 to 5 ft	7 50	
LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. SWEET GUM. Maple-like leaves purplish- crimson in Fall; medium height. For lawn		
or avenue. 6 to 8 ft.; 1 to 1½ inEach \$1 50	12 50	
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in	20 00	
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 50 \\ 35 & 00 \end{array}$	
A very fine lot of extra large specimens, thoroughly transplanted, to be lifted with		
ball, in sizes 20 to 30 ft., 5 to 7 in. in caliper.		
LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera.		
TULIP TREE. Large, rapid, spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.		
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in. Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¼ to 1¾ in. 2 75 12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in. 3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 3 in. 5 00	12 50	\$85 00
10 to 12 it.; 1¼ to 1¾ in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 22 & 50 \end{array}$	$125 00 \\ 150 00$
14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 3 in 5 00		
,	42 50	
MORUS alba.	42 50	
	42 50 17 50	
MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit.		
MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit. 6 to 8 ft	17 50	
MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit. 6 to 8 ft	17 50	



MAGNOLIAS-FLOWERING TREES

Among the most beautiful flowering trees are the Magnolias, some of them attaining a height of 50 to 60 ft. as far North as New York. Their pure white flowers are of enormous size and some are very fragrant.

M	AGNOLIA acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. Yellowish-white June flowers. Deep scarlet cucumber-shaped fruit. This tree and the following varieties are valuable for planting as specimens or in		
	groups. Their foliage and stateliness, flower		
	and fruit are noteworthy.	Per 10	Per 100
	5 to 6 ftEach \$1 50	\$7 50	
	8 to 10 ft	15 00	
	10 to 12 ft	25 00	
M.	glauca.		
	SWEET or SWAMP MAGNOLIA. Low growing; dark green, flossy foliage; fragrant white bloom. Moisture loving, but grows equally well in dry soil.		
	2 to 2½ ftEach \$1 50	10 00	\$75 00
	2½ to 3 ft 2 50	20 00	150 00
	3 to 4 ft	30 00	
	4 to 5 ft	40 00 50 00	
	6 to 7 ft	70 00	
M.	grandiflora. EVERGREEN MAGNOLIA. Hardy to Philadelphia. Bushy white flowers showy against glossy dark green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft	32 50	
M.	hypoleuca.		
	PURPLE MAGNOLIA. From Japan, gorgeous flowers and attractive foliage.		
	7 to 8 ft	40 00	
	8 to 10 ft 6 00	50 00	•
	10 to 12 ft 7 50	65 00	
M.	macrophylla.		
	GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. Enormous leaves and flowers. Showy fruit. 4 to 5 ft		
M.	tripetala.		
****	UMBRELLA TREE. Open headed, spreading; large leaves and blossoms.		
	3 to 4 ft Each \$1 00	10 00	

MAGNOLIAS—CHINESE SPECIES

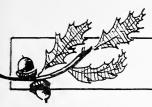
30 00

3 50

10 to 12 ft.

12 to 14 ft.

Small trees flowering early, the blossoms magically appearing over night. Excellent for the garden or intimate planting near the house and seen to best advantage against a dark background of evergreens. Very fragrant. These are listed on the opposite page.



~	
MAGNOLIA Alexandriana. (Hybrid.) ALEXANDER'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy and vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; deep cupshaped pink tinted flowers in April. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$5 00 5 to 6 ft. 6 50 6 to 7 ft. 7 50 8 ft. 10 00	Per 10 \$40 00 55 00 70 00
M. conspicua. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. Noteworthy for its large white flowers. Try it massed with Hemlock. 1 to 5 ft	55 00 70 00
M. Lennei (Hybrid of Magnolia Soulangeana). LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. Strong-growing, purple colored, cup-shaped, April blossoms against dark green foliage. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$6 00 6 to 7 ft. 7 50 7 to 8 ft. 12 50 8 to 10 ft. \$15.00 to 20 00	70 00 115 00
M. purpurea. PURPLE-FLOWERING MAGNOLIA. Dark purple flower. Mass in border against tall evergreens. 6 to 8 ft Each \$7 50	
M. Soulangeana Hybrid. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy, vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; pink, cup-shaped flowers in April. One of best garden or specimen plants. 2½ to 3 ft	32 50 55 00 70 00
M. Soulangeana, var. nigra. SOULANGE'S PURPLE MAGNOLIA. Showier than preceding, inasmuch as flowers are dark purple on outside. 5 to 6 ft	55 00 65 00
M. speciosa. SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. Flowers later and lighter than Magnolia Soulangeana. 5 to 6 ft Each \$5 00	00 00
M. stellata (Halleana). HALL'S STARRY MAGNOLIA. Low, slow-growing, bushy variety. Very early; pure white showy flowers. For the garden or border. 2 ft	30 00 45 00
3 to 3½ ft\$6.00 to 7 50	





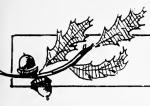
Flowering Dogwoods at Edge of Lawn

Flowering Trees

N instances where it is not desired to plant the larger growing shade trees, a wealth of smaller growing trees is at our command, many of which have the added attraction of a profusion of beautiful flowers in Spring or Summer. Especially to be recommended are the Flowering Cherries (Cerasus), the white and red flowering Dogwoods (Cornus florida), while the rare Cornus Kousa of Japan is worthy of the better acquaintance of all. The Hawthorn (Cratagus) needs no better introduction than that which its place in English literature has given Standing quite alone in their wealth of gorgeous bloom in early Spring are the many varieties of Magnolias, their rich wax-like petals ranging in color from the star-like white fragrance of Magnolia stellata to the deep crimson of some of the large flowered hybrids. These are followed a little later by the dainty rose-pink bloom of the Ornamental Flowering Apples (Pyrus), the Tulip Tree, and in mid-Summer the Varnish Tree (Koelreuteria) bears its yellow blossoms.

As to the most pleasing landscape effect, groups of different varieties of these charming flowering trees planted against the background of evergreen border, or their use as individual specimens, or in groups in the open is to be impartially advised; their appearance is equally charming wherever they are used.

The Flowering Crabapples (Pyrus) listed on opposite page are ornamental little trees clothed with fragrant flowers in Spring, followed by attractive yellow or orange Autumnal fruit.



PYRUS	(Malus).	(See	also	Shrubs.)
--------------	----------	------	------	----------

PYRUS (Malus). (See also Shrubs.)	
P. baccata. SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB. Free, robus round-headed tree with white flowers. 4 to 5 ft	Per 10
P. coronaria. SWEET SCENTED FLOWERING CRAFFRAGRANT blush bloom and large fruit. 5 to 6 ft	B. 50 20 00
P. Dawsoniana. DAWSON'S FLOWERING CRAB. Large white flowers and yellowish-green fruit. 3 to 4 ft	
P. floribunda. FLOWERING CRAB. Japanese; profuserose-colered flowers followed by red fruit. 3 to 4 ftEach \$1 4 to 5 ft	75 15 00 50 20 00
P. floribunda, var. atrosanguinea. RED-FLOWERED CRAB. Very showy; ric rose-red blossoms. 4 to 5 ft	50 20 00
6 to 8 ft	00 45 00 00
P. iœnis, var. Bechtelii. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRA One of best; vigorous; fragrant large doub flowers, delicate shell pink. 3 to 4 ft	le 50 20 00
P. Niedzwetzkyana. PINK SIBERIAN CRAB. Showy deep pir flowers; purplish fruit; very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft	nk 75 15 00
4 to 5 ft	a- le, 75 15 00
P. Scheideckerii (pulcherrima).	
DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB. Deep ros colored blossoms. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 4 to 5 ft. 2 5 to 6 ft. 3 6 to 8 ft. 5	75 15 00 50 20 00 50 30 00
P. spectabilis. CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double, decoral-red flowers. Very showy.	•
3 to 4 ft	
blush flowers and small yellow fruit. 3 to 4 ftEach \$1	

66



NEGUNDA. (See Acer Negundo.)		
NYSSA sylvatica.		
SOUR GUM, TUPELO. Hardy tree with flaming scarlet Fall foliage. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$2 50 50 7 to 8 ft. 3 50	Per 10 \$20 00 30 00	Per 100
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. (Andromeda.)		
SORREL TREE. Dazzling Fall coloring of deep red; drooping white flower-clusters in Mid-Summer.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 3 to 4 fte 1 25 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 6 to 7 ft. 3 00 7 to 8 ft. 3 50 8 to 10 ft. 5 00	6 50 7 50 12 50 17 50 25 00 27 50 40 00	\$50 00 65 00 100 00 135 00 165 00
PARROTIA Jacquemontiana. PERSIAN IRON WOOD. Dense, with spreading branches; round top, brilliant Fall foli-		
age. 2 to 3 ft	10 00	
PERSICA Amygdalus vulgaris, var. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED PEACH. Pretty in formal garden or with evergreens in border.	10.00	
	10 00	
P. vulgaris, var. sanguinea plena. DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. Similar to above, with very beautiful large double red flowers. 5 to 6 ft	10 00	
PLANERA japonica.		
JAPANESE WATER ELM. A rare tree. 8 to 10 ft	32 50	
PLATANUS occidentalis. AMERICAN BUTTONWOOD. Familiar mottled brown and white trunk. Valuable for Winter landscape.		
6 to 8 ftEach \$1 50	10 00	
P. orientalis (acerifolia). PLANE TREE. Attractive trunk and foliage. Rapid grower; fine, symmetrical head. Not bothered by insect pests or smoky, dusty locations. One of the best street and avenue trees as far North as Boston.		
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1¼ in. Each \$1 50 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in. 1 75 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in. 2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in. 2 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in. 3 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in. 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in. 5 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 3¾ in. 6 50	12 50 15 00 17 50 20 00 25 00 32 50 45 00 55 00	80 00 115 00 135 00 150 00 175 00 285 00 350 00 400 00





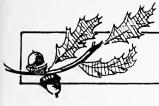
POPULUS nigra Italica.		
LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, rapid growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views.	Per 10 \$8-50	Per 100 \$50 00
8 to 10 ft	12 50 18 50 30 00	85 00 115 00
PRUNUS Padus. (See also Cerasus.)		
BIRD CHERRY. Pyramidal tree with purewhite blossoms followed by bird-attracting black fruit. 4 to 5 ft	7 50	
P. serotina. WILD BLACK CHERRY. Ornamental, dark green foliage; attractive flowers and fruit.	. 03	
2 to 3 ft		10 00
P. triloba.		
FLOWERING PLUM. Small, regular, white-flowering tree for garden or massing against tall evergreens.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	
QUERCUS alba. WHITE OAK. Broad, open head; in the Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading branches, held through Winter.		
9 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$4 00	37 - 50	
9 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$4 00 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 50	45 - 00	
Q. bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. Vigorous; holds leaves till early Winter. Prefers moisture. 20 to 25 ft. Specimens\$20.00 to 100 00		
Q. cerris. TURKEY OAK. Rapid, vigorous, pyramidal. Attractive oblong leaves. 3 to 4 ft	22 50	
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in 5 00	22 30	
Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. Broad topped; bright green deeply cut foliage, brilliant scarlet in Fall.		
7 to 8 ft Fach \$2.00	28 50	
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1¼ in.; grafted 3 50	32 50	
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1¼ in.; grafted 3 50 8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in 4 00 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in 4 50	$\frac{35}{40} \frac{00}{00}$	
10 to 12 it.; 1% to 1% in.; graited 4 00	37 50	
10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 5 00	45 - 00	
Q. laurifolia. LAUREL-LEAVED OAK. Slow growing. Very beautiful dark green leaves.		
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in Each \$3 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in 5 00	32 50	
Q. macrocarpa.	45 00	
MOSSY CUP OAK, Broad-headed spreading:		
interesting acorns; good foliage. 7 to 8 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in Each \$3 50 8 to 10 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 4 00	$\frac{32}{37} \frac{50}{50}$	
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in	37 50 45 00 50 00	

DECIDUOUS TREES



		•
QUERCUS palustris. PIN OAK. Graceful, spreading. Pyramidal habit; deeply cut leaves held late into Winter.		
Lawn or street. 8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ inEach \$2 50 8 to 10 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in	Per 10 \$17 50 30 00 35 00 35 00 40 00 55 00	Per 100 \$150 00 250 00 300 00 325 00 350 00 450 00
application.		
Q. Prinus (montana). CHESTNUT OAK. Tall, irregular; does well in poorest soils.		
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1½ in Each \$2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in	22 50 32 50 37 50 70 00	
Q. Robur (pedunculata). ENGLISH OAK. Symmetrical; low spreading, dense head. Leaves stay green till late Fall. 8 to 10 ft		
Q. Robur, var. Concordia. GOLDEN OAK. Form of above with bright yellow leaves. Attractive specimen. 8 to 10 ft		
Q. Robur, var. fastigiata (pyramidalis). PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. Slightly resembles Lombardy Poplar; though smaller and slower growing. 5 to 6 ft	32 50	
Q. rubra. RED OAK. Stately, spreading, symmetrical; leaves shining deep green; rich Fall color.		
7 to 8 ft	15 00 17 50 22 50 27 50 32 50 37 50 50 00 60 00 85 00	$\begin{array}{c} 125 & 00 \\ 150 & 00 \\ 185 & 00 \\ 225 & 00 \\ 250 & 00 \\ 350 & 00 \\ 400 & 00 \\ 450 & 00 \\ 700 & 00 \\ \end{array}$
application.		ъ
Q. velutina (tinctoria). BLACK OAK. Tall, open-headed, stately. Retains browned leaves in Winter.	90.00	
6 to 8 ft	20 00 27 50 32 50 37 50 65 00	
application.		





RHUS glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. Dwarf; open head. Brilliant crimson fruit and Fall foliage. Mass or	7 . 40	5 4.0
border. 5 to 6 ft Each \$1 50 6 to 7 ft 2 50	Per 10 \$8 50 12 50	Per 100
R. glabra, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. Low, deeply cut leaves, rich red in Autumn. Mass or border. 2 to 3 ft	5 00 7 50	
R. javanica (Osbeckii). OSBECK'S SUMAC. Foliage deep green to red and orange. Creamy white July flowers. 6 to 8 ft	8 50	
R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. Lacy, finely-cut leaf. Mass in border for brilliant Fall coloring. 5 to 6 ft	5 00 8 50	\$35 00 60 00
ROBINIA pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. Tall, feathery crowned tree. Handsome, fragrant white flowers. 10 to 12 ft	15 00 22 50	
SALISBURIA adiantifolia. (Gingko biloba.) MAIDENHAIR TREE. GINKO. For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in Fall. Un- trimmed, it forms a charming, open, irregular head. Resembles Lombardy Poplar in early stages of growth		
stages of growth. 6 to 8 ft. Each \$1 50 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1½ in. 2 50 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in. 3 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in. 4 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in. 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in. 6 50 16 to 18 ft.; 2½ to 3 in. \$7.50 to 12 50 A few large specimens from 20 to 30 ft., 4 to 5 in. caliper. Prices on application.	13 50 20 00 30 00 35 00 35 00 40 00	100 00 150 00 185 00 250 00 300 00 350 00
SALIX—WILLOW.		
Ornamental trees, rapid growing; good, clean foliage. Especially valuable for Winter coloring of bark. Effective when shown against massed dark evergreens.		
S. babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. Too familiar to need description. Appropriate for waterside planting.		
8 to 10 ft.	20 00	
S. elegantissima. THURLOW'S WILLOW. Similar to above but less spreading, drooping habit.		
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in, Each \$1 75 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 2 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00	16 50 22 50 30 00 37 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 00 \\ 175 & 00 \\ 225 & 00 \\ 275 & 00 \end{array}$

70 DECIDUOUS TREES

SALIX pentandra (laurifolia).		
LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Quick growing; rich dense foliage of deep shiny green. 10 to 12 ft		Per 100
S. regalis (alba splendens). ROYAL WILLOW. Young leaves silvery white. Use with darker varieties.		80 F 00
8 to 10 ft	12 50	\$85 00
S. viminalis. BASKET WILLOW. 5 to 7 ft	12 50	
S. viminalis, var. aurea. GOLDEN OSIER. Golden slender branches bearing long silvery leaves.	10 80	
7 to 8 ft	12 50	
S. vitellina (lutea). GOLDEN WILLOW. Strong; upright; light green foliage on bright golden branches. Winter effect charming.		
7 to 8 ft	8 50	
S. vitellina, var. britzensis. SALMON-BARKED WILLOW. Salmon-yellow young growth turning bronzy-red in Fall.		
6 to 8 ft Each \$1 50 16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 5 in 10 00	12 50	
S. vitellina, var. pendula. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW. Graceful, pendulous form of above. 8 to 10 ft	20 00	
SASSAFRAS variifolium (officinale).		
SASSAFRAS. Spreading round top; valuable for screen. Brilliant orange-yellow Fall foliage.		
4 to 5 ft. Each \$1 00 7 to 8 ft. 1 50 8 to 10 ft. 2 50 10 to 12 ft. 3 50	7 50 12 50 17 50 25 00	50 00
SORBUS aucuparia.		
EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. For border plantation, where bright scarlet berries enliven Winter landscape.		
7 to 8 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 22 & 50 \end{array}$	
STYRAX japonica.		
STYRAX. Low, spreading, symmetrical. For border or specimen planting. Nodding white flowers.		
4 to 5 ft. Heavy Each \$2 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 6 to 7 ft. 3 50 7 to 8 ft. 5 00	18 50 20 00 32 50 40 00	

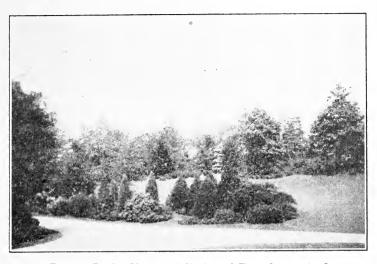


SYRINGA japonica. TREE LILAC. The familiar Lilac blossoms on a small tree. For enlivening screen border. 3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00 5 to 6 ft	Per 10 \$7 50 12 50
8 to 10 ft	$\frac{1}{25}$ 00
TAXODIUM distichum.	
DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. Tall, thin shape; soft light green foliage against cinnamon bark. Prefers moisture.	10.50
5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 50 6 to 7 ft. 2 00 7 to 8 ft. 2 50 8 to 9 ft. 3 50	12 50 18 50 22 50 32 50
T. distichum, var. pendula. WEEPING BALD CYPRESS. Graceful, pendulous branches. Attractive in screen plan-	
tation. 5 to 6 ft	
10 to 12 ft	
TILIA americana. BASSWOOD, AMERICAN LINDEN. Large, dense, round-headed tree. Attractive light	
green foliage. 6 to 8 ft	15 00 18 50 22 50 27 50 32 50
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in	$\frac{40}{70} \frac{00}{00}$
CRIMEAN LINDEN. Thick, deep green, glossy foliage on bright green young growth. For avenue,	00.70
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 50 \\ 45 & 00 \\ 70 & 00 \end{array}$
T. platyphyllos. LARGE-LEAVED LINDEN. Broad topped large tree. Early flowering. Roadside or avenue.	
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in\$5.00 to 7 50	30 00
T. tomentosa (argentea). SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. Leaves green above, silver beneath. Broad, shapely, pyramidal habit. Beautiful lawn specimen.	
6 to 8 ft	22 50 32 50 37 50 45 00
T. tomentosa, var. pendula. WEEPING SILVER LINDEN. Drooping branchlets; very graceful tree. 14 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. with 9 year heads. Specimens	

DECIDUOUS TREES

EUROPEAN LINDEN. Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for formal avenues. 8 to 10 ft	TILIA vulgaris (europea).		
Formal avenues. Sto 10 ft			
\$ to 10 ft		. Don 10	Day 100
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in			Per 100
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3½ in	10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in		
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3½ in	12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50		
T. vulgaris, var. rubra. RED TWIGGED LINDEN. Dense, round- topped tree with showy Winter twigs. 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 4 50 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 7 50 65 00 ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Pecu- liarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 17 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 4 00 13 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 15 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¼ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 13 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyi. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 10 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 11 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 8a \$3 00 13 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 15 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 8a \$3 00 15 to 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 16 to 18 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 17 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in 5 00 18 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in 5 00 19 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in 5 00 10 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 11 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 11 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 13 to 16 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in	14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 4 50		
T. vulgaris, var. rubra. RED TWIGGED LINDEN. Dense, round- topped tree with showy Winter twigs. 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 4 50 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 7 50 65 00 ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Pecu- liarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 17 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 4 00 13 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 15 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¼ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 13 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyi. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 10 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 11 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 8a \$3 00 13 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 15 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 8a \$3 00 15 to 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 16 to 18 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 17 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in 5 00 18 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in 5 00 19 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 2 in 5 00 10 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 11 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 11 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 13 to 16 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in	14 to 16 ft: 4 to 416 in 10 00		
RED TWIGGED LINDEN. Dense, round-topped tree with showy Winter twigs. 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 4 50 37 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 7 50 65 00 ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 17 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 \$200 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3½ in 8 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 3½ in 8 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2½ in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 50 60 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 8 50 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 U. g		00 00	
topped tree with showy Winter twigs. 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 4 50 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 7 50 65 00 ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¼ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 00 10 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 32 50 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00 13 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$7 50 65 00	RED TWIGGED LINDEN. Dense, round-		
ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in	topped tree with showy Winter twigs.		
ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in	12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$3 50		
ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in	14 to 16 ft: 3 to 316 in 7 50		
AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 17 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 \$200 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 30 00 275 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00 35 00 325 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 400 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 ft 7 50 60 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 8 50 75 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 17 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 8 50 15 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 8 50 37 50 325 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 325 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 325 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 15 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 325 00 15 to 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 325 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 10 00 15 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2½ in 4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$3 00 27 50 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ t		00 00	
liarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in	AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Pecu-		
\$ to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	liarly appropriate for street or lawn planting,		
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 \$200 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 30 00 275 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00 35 00 325 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 400 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 ft 7 50 60 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 8 50 75 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 17 50 150 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 in 3 30 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2 in 3 50 30 0275 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 00 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 15 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 15 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 16 to 17 to 17 tr.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 17 to 18 ft.; 19 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 18 do 18 ft.; 19 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 19 do 19 do 10 ft.; 19 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 19 do 10 ft.; 19 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 11 to 10 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 11 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 13 to 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 15 to 12 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 16 to 12 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00		17 50	
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in	10 to 12 ft : 11/4 to 2 in 3 00		\$200 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in	12 to 14 ft.: 2 to 2½ in		
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 ft	12 to 14 ft.; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in 4 00		
16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in	14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00		400 00
U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in	14 to 16 it.; 2½ to 3 it		
U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 17 50 250 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in 3 50 30 00 275 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 325 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 00 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 85 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$7 50 65 00	16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00	10 00	
branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in			
can Elm. Avenue or lawn. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00	ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely		
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 00 17 50 250 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 30 00 275 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 325 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 00 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3¾ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3¾ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3¼ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 85 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$7 50 65 00			
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 3 00 27 50 250 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 30 00 275 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 50 37 50 325 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 00 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3¾ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3¼ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3¼ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 85 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$7 50 65 00	8 to 10 ft.: 1 to 11% in Each \$2 00	17 50	150 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in	10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in		
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in	12 to 14 ft.: 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in		
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 10 00 U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 85 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in	12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in		$325 \ 00$
U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii. CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in \$4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in \$5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in \$7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in \$10 00 85 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in \$10 00 85 00 15 00 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	14 to 16 ft.: 3½ to 4 in	60 00	
CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 85 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$7 50 65 00			
Avenue or formal allée. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 4 00 37 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 7 50 60 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 85 00 U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$7 50 65 00	CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small		
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 50 32 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in			
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in		32 50	
U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round- topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00	12 to 14 ft.: 2 to 2½ in 4 00		
U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round- topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00	12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00		
U. glabra (scabra—montana). SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round- topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 32 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 5 00 45 00 U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00	14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 7 50		
SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in	14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00	85 00	
topped head; spreading branches. 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 00 27 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in	U. glabra (scabra—montana).		
U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00	topped head: spreading branches.		
U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00	12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 00		
U. glabra, var. Dampieri. FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00	14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in		
FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00		45 00	
bardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green. 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00			
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00	bardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and		
10 to 12 it.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 65 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in	richer, darker green.	0= 00	
16 to 18 ft.: 3½ to 4 in	10 to 12 it.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50		
20 00 20 100, 0 /2 00 1 111, 1111, 1111, 1111	16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 15 00	00 00	





An Effective Border Planting of Shrubs and Trees Screens the Street and Adds Charm and Interest to the Grounds

The Shrubbery Border

THEIR cheery blossoms among the earliest harbingers of Spring, a wealth of bloom throughout the Summer, and an Autumnal burst of vivid color in leaf, berry and twig, make the shrub borders a continuous source of interest and delight throughout the year. There can be no more beautiful enframement for lawn or garden than the border of shrubs accentuated here and there with evergreens or small flowering trees, sheltering the hardy herbaceous plants which form its boundary, a pleasant screen against drive or road, and shutting out from the beauty of our surroundings some obnoxious view.

We regard the breaking bud in early Spring with delight, for with it comes a realization that Winter's backbone is broken. All through the cold months we have watched the jealously-folded bud with the anticipation of gay flowers to come. An infinite variety of shrubs herald Spring's advent with riotous bloom. Among the first are the Azaleas, choice dwarf shrubs with radiant colors so effective against evergreens; the Magnolia, tall and graceful, whose magic blossoms appear almost overnight after the first warm days of Spring, and the flowering Dogwood appear after the jauntily flowered Golden Bell have spread their mist of yellow in the shrubberies. Later come the pink and white of the Wegelias and Deutzias, the graceful charm of stately Lilacs in rich coloring of many varieties, and Bush Honeysuckles and Mock Oranges with their wealth of handsome bloom.



Deciduous Shrubs

Quantities of 5 and 50 are furnished at the 10 and 100 rate respectively. Where no prices for single plants are given lots of less than five plants of one sort are sold at the 10 rate plus 50%.

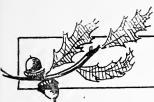
ANDORRA-GROWN AZALEAS

Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubbery borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers extending over a period from April to June; showy among evergreens. Under Evergreen Shrubs will be found many other varieties of great beauty; see pages 32 and 33.

AZALEA arborescens.

	FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. Broad, bushy; flowering in June; leaves turning		
	bronze in Fall. 15 to 18 in. clumps Each \$1 50 18 to 24 in. clumps 2 00 24 in. clumps 2 50 30 in. clumps 3 50	Per 10 \$13 50 18 50 22 50 30 00	Per 100 \$115 00 150 00 200 00
A.	lutea (calendulaceum).		
	FLAME AZALEA. Brilliant, lemon-yellow and orange flowers in May. Mass with evergreens.		
	15 to 18 in. clumps Each \$1 50 18 to 24 in. clumps 2 00 24 in. clumps 2 50 24 to 30 in. clumps 3 50	13 50 18 50 22 50 30 00	115 00 135 00 200 00
A.	canadensis.		
	RHODORA. Excellent for moist places, low growing, covered with lavender flowers in May.		
	18 in. clumps. Heavy Each \$2 00 24 in. clumps. Heavy 2 50 30 in. clumps. Heavy 3 50	18 50 22 50 30 00	150 00 185 00 250 00
A.	canescens.		
	FRAGRANT BLUSH AZALEA. Blush flowers		
	in late May. Mass with evergreens. 12 to 15 in. clumps	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 18 & 50 \\ 22 & 50 \end{array}$	100 00 150 00
A.	nudiflora.		
	WOODS HONEYSUCKLE. Low, with deep pink flowers in May. Useful for moist places. 15 to 18 in. clumps	18 50 22 50	
A.	Vaseyii.		
	SOUTHERN AZALEA. Shell-pink flowers in April and May. A graceful shrub.	19 50	

12 to 15 in. clumpsEach \$1 50 13 50



The state of the s		
AZALEA Viscosa. WHITE AZALEA. Fragrant flowers in		
July. Ideal for damp situation.	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in. clumps	\$12 50	
18 in. clumps 2 00	18 50	$135 00 \\ 185 00$
24 in. clumps	$\begin{array}{ccc} 22 & 50 \\ 27 & 50 \end{array}$	200 00
36 in. clumps	30 00	225 00
A. mollis. JAPANESE AZALEA. Flowers in shades of yellow, red and orange. Mass against ever-		
greens.		
J. C. Van Tol. Yellow.		
15 to 18 in Each \$1 75 18 to 24 in 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	
Koster's. Red.		
15 to 18 in	$\frac{15}{20} \frac{00}{00}$	
Mrs. L. J. Lutz. Yellow. 1 to 1½ ft	15 00	
A. pontica (Ghent Azalea).	10 00	
CAUCASIAN AZALEA. Hardiest European		
Azalea. In colors from whites to yellows, through orange and red.		
1½ ftEach \$1 50	12 50	
2 ft	22 - 50	
2½ ft	30 00	
Anthony Koster. Yellow. 18 to 24 in. Bouquet de Flore. Salmon Rose. 1½ to 2 f. Coccinea Speciosa. Brilliant Orange. 1½ to Daveysi. White. Fragrant. 1½ to 2½ ft. Ignanova. White. 1½ to 2 ft. Nancy Waterer. Clear Yellow. 15 to 24 in. Palace. Bright Red. 1½ to 2 ft. Prince de Pays Bas. Carmine. 1½ to 2 ft. Sang de Gandbruges. Bright Carmine. 1 to Unique. Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.		
Single Orange. 1½ to 2 ft. Rich Deep Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.		
ABELIA grandiflora.		
ARBUTUS SHRUB. Dwarf; semi-evergreen; glossy foliage. Flowers continuously from July till frost, arbutus-like pink. Use in masses.		
12 to 15 in	6 00 8 50	
ACANTHOPANAX pentaphylla.		
FUSH ARALIA. Quick growing, for screen planting; dark green foliage held late in Fall.		
2 to 3 ft	2 50 3 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} {\bf 15} & {\bf 00} \\ {\bf 25} & {\bf 00} \end{array}$
ÆSCULUS parviflora.		
DWARF HORSECHESTNUT. Flowers white in July; handsome foliage. Plant in masses.		
2 ftEach \$1 00	8 50	75 00
2½ ft	13 50	100 00

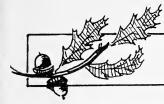
		8
AMELANCHIER oblongifolia (botryapium).		
DWARF SHAD RUSH White flowers in May		
followed by red fruit. Use among evergreens.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	\$5 00	
4 to 5 ft	8 50	
7 to 8 ft. standards with 6 ft. stems 5 00	45 00	
A. rotundifolia (vulgaris).		
SERVICE BERRY. Similar to last, but with		
bluish-black fruit.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$ 50	9 77	
	3 75	
AMORPHA fruticosa.		
FALSE INDIGO. Tall; fine, feathery foliage;		
beautiful dark violet flowers.		
4 to 5 ft	3 50	\$20 00
AMYGDALUS (Almond). (See Prunus.)		
ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima.		
RED CHOKE-BERRY. Bright red berries en-		
hance the value of this low border shrub.		
18 to 24 in	3 50	25 00
A. floribunda nigra.		
CHOKE BERRY. Glossy, black fruit; low		
growing; white flowers, attracting the birds.		
1½ to 2 ft. Heavy clumps	4 00	30 00
2 to 2½ ft. Heavy clumpsEach \$0.75	6 00	40 00
BENZOIN æstivale (odoriferum)		
SPICE BUSH. Tall, spreading; red berries.		
Does well in shade or sun.		
1½ to 2 ft	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft	4 00	25 00
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00	6 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft 1 25	7 50	40 00
5 to 6 ft 1 50	10 00	65 00
BERBERIS buxifolia (Dulcis).		
BOXLEAF BARBERRY. Graceful, free flow-		
ering; low; semi-evergreen in protected		
groups. Fruit blackish-purple.		
8 to 12 in. Heavy Each \$1 00	5 00	
B. ilicifolia.		
HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Small; at-		
tractive, gray-green Spring foliage. Plant in		
combination with evergreens.		
15 to 18 in	5 00	35 00
18 to 24 in	7 50	50 00
B. Sieboldii.		
SIEBOLD'S BARBERRY. Handsome tall		
shrub; beautiful Fall effect in leaf and berry.		
1½ to 2 ft	3 50	$20 \ 00$
2 to 2½ ftEach \$0.75	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft. Specimens 2 50	20 00	
B. thunbergii.		
THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. Low, spreading;		
brilliant scarlet fruit and leaves in Fall.		
Hedges or massing.		
12 to 15 in. Bushy	2 50	20 00
15 to 18 in. Bushy Each \$0 50 18 to 24 in. Bushy	3 50	25 00
18 to 24 in. Bushy	5 00	30 00
3 to 3½ ft. XX. Specimens 1 50	12 50	
3½ to 4 ft. Specimens 2 00 4 to 4½ ft. 2 50	17 50 20 00	
4 to 4½ ft	20.00	





BERBERIS vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. Medium height; yellow flowers followed by bright red fruit. Attractive with evergreens. 18 to 24 in	\$2 50 3 50	Per 100 \$10 00 15 00
B. vulgaris purpurea. PURPLE LEAF BARBERRY. Handsome purple foliage. An attractive color note in the shrubbery. 18 to 24 in	3 50	
B. Wilsonii. WILSON'S BARBERRY. Low, spreading; yellow flowers; small leaves turning red in Fall. New distinctive plant. 15 to 18 in. spread	7 50	
15 to 18 in. spread	7 50	
CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET SHRUB. Tall, upright shrub; thrives in sun or shade; handsome foliage. 1½ to 2 ft		15 00
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 50 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	20 00 30 00
C. praecox. LARGE-FLOWERED SWEET SHRUB. Small shrub; large fragrant purple flowers. For the border. 1½ ft.	4 00	
1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		
CARAGANA arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA. Upright, tall; foliage light green; yellow flowers in May. 5 to 6 ft. Standards. 3½ ft. stems. Each \$5 00		
CEANOTHUS americana.		
JERSEY TEA. Dwarf shrub; bright green foliage; white flowers. Valuable for sandy situations.	2.00	
1 to 1½ ft		$\frac{20}{30} \frac{00}{00}$
	7 UU	50 UU
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. Medium shrub; fragrant white flowers in early Summer; for waterside planting. 5 to 6 ft	7 50	
CERCIS chinensis (japonica).		
JAPAN JUDAS. Strong growing; heavily laden with pinkish purple flowers in early Spring; handsome soft green foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft	4 00 6 00 8 50	35 00
CHIONANTHUS virginica.		
WHITE FRINGE. Covered with a mist of white flowers in June; large dark green foliage. Use among evergreens.		
3 to 4 ft	7 50	

CITDUS wifelies		
CITRUS trifoliata. HARDY ORANGE. Dense grower; foliage		
dark glossy green; white flowers Fine hedge.	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. 2 years	\$4 00	\$25 00
CLETHRA alnifolia.		
SWEET PEPPER BUSH. Medium growing; white fragrant flowers in mid-Summer.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	
3 to 4 ft	6 00	
COMPTONIA asplenifolia.		
SWEET FERN. Aromatic fern-like leaves;		
low shrub adapted to sandy soils.	0.00	
2 to 2½ ft. XX	6 00	
CORCHORUS. (See Kerria.)		
CORNUS, Dogwoods or Osiers. This family of tall strong growing shrubs		
is particularly attractive for its wealth of		
white flowers, as well as abundant berries		
and leaf coloring in Summer and Fall, and		
their bright colored branches in Winter. Adapted to shrub borders and screen. They		
thrive in any soil. Berries attract the birds.		
C. alba.		
SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Flowers white;		
fruit blue; branches red; spreading.	2.22	
2 to 2½ ft. 3 to 4 ft.	3 00 . 4 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4 to 5 ft	5 00	30 00
C. amonum (sericea).	0 00	00 00
SILKY DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit		
blue; branches deep red and spreading.		
2 to 3 ft	3 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft	4 00 5 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
5 to 6 ft	6 00	35 00
C. mas.		
CORNELIAN CHERRY. Covered with bright		
yellow flowers in early Spring; tall, open		
growing. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft	7 50	60 00
C. paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD. Upright, tall		
shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.		
3 to 4 ft	4 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft. clumps	6 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft. clumpsEach \$1 50	10 00	75 00
C. sanguinea. EUROPEAN RED OSIER. Flowers white;		
fruit black; branches bright red and upright.		
2 to 3 ft	3 00	20 00
4 to 5 ft	4 00	30 00
7 to 8 ft	6 00	
NATIVE RED OSIER. Red bark; white		
flowers and berries. Excellent for water-		
side planting.	9 50	00
2 to 3 ft	3 50 6 00	20 00
7 to 9 1t	0.00	



CORNUS	stolonifera	aurea.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum.

covering banks.

DESMODIUM. Drooping sprays of rosypurple flowers late in Summer. Useful for

Per 10 \$3 00 4 00 5 00	Per 100° \$20°00 30°00 35°00
5 00	30 00
6 00	40 00
6 00 8 50	40 00 50 00
0 00	00 00
5 00	25 00
3 50	25 00
8 50	20 00
5 00	
	\$3 00 4 00 5 00 5 00 6 00 6 00 8 50 5 00 8 50

3 50

 2^{-50}

20 00

DEUTZIA.

Handsome flowered shrubs of low and medium height for the garden or border. The pretty flowers may be cut for house decoration in early Summer.

υ.	graci	iıs.

DWARF DEUTZIA. White flowers cover			
the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies.	Per 10	Per 100	
15 to 18 in	\$4 00		
1½ to 2 ftEach \$1 00	7 00		
Lemoinei.			
TERROTRIC PRIMARY Design 11			

D.

LEMUINE'S DEUIZIA. Early bloomer;		
white flowers on upright branches.		
2 to 3 ft	3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft. HeavyEach \$1 50	7 - 50	40 00

D. Lemoinei, var. compacta.

COMPACT DEUTZIA.	Compact form of
previous variety; large	flowers. Good gar-
den sort.	
1½ to 2 ft	

D. scabra. DELITZIA Tall grower with double-white

DECIZIA. Tan 610	wei with double white,		
bell-shaped flowers.	Attractive foliage.		
3 to 4 ft		3 50	$20 \ 00$
4 to 5 ft		5 00	$30 \ 00$
5 to 6 ft	Each \$1 00	6 50	40 00

D. scabra, var. Pride of Rochester.

Tall; flowers tinted with pink.		
3 to 4 ft	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft	5 00	35 00
1 1.1		

D. scabra, var. candidissima.

vigorous,	graceiui	grower;	aouble	wnite				
flowers.	One of the	best.						
3 to 4 ft.					4	00	20	00
4 to 5 ft.					5	0.0	25	00
5 to 6 ft.			Each	\$1 00	6	00		

D. scabra, var. rosea plena. A strong grower with double flowers tinted

,	scabra, var. Waterii.		
	5 to 6 ftEach \$1 00	6 00	3 5 0 0
	4 to 5 ft	4 00	25 00
	3 to 4 ft	$3 \ 50$	20 00
	rosy white.		
	A strong grower with double howers three		

D. Similar to last, but with large double pink

flowers.				
3 to 4 ft.			3 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.	Each	80 75 ·	4 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.		1 00	6 00	35 00

D. scabra, var. Wellsii.

Strong grower; double white flowers.			
4 to 5 ft	\$0 75	4 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft	1 00	6 00	35 00
ICDAMIA CO (Coo olgo Weigelia	1		

DIERVILLA sessifolia. (See also Weigelia.)

SHRUBBY HONEYSUCKLE. Low, spreading
shrub; attractive when massed on borders or
borders or covering slopes.
2 to 3 ft

6 00 | 35 00



DIERVILLA trifida. LOW BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Smaller than above; yellow flowers in Summer. Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft. \$3 50 \$15 00 5 00 3 to 4 ft. 20 00 DIRCA palustris. LEATHERWOOD. Symmetrical bush of medium height, covered with small yellow flowers in early Spring. ELEAGNUS angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLEASTER. Silvery green foliage: yellow flowers and fruit make this tall shrub desirable for borders. 2 50 10 00 7 50 E. longipes (edulis). JAPANESE OLEASTER. Medium bushy grower; foliage gray green, fruit red. Plant among evergreens. 4 00 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 7 50 E. parviflora. HIMALAYAN OLEASTER. Distinctive like the others for silvery foliage and pretty fruits; tall grower. 3 to 4 ft. 4 00 30 00 6 00 40 00 7 50 60 00 ELSCHOLTZIA Stauntonii. MINT SHRUB. Small shrub; aromatic bright green foliage, flowers lilac-purple in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft. 3 00 15 00 EUONYMUS alatus. CORKBARKED EUONYMUS. Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall; tall, handsome shrub. 17 50 20 00 60 00 E. europeus. SPINDLE TREE. Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit bright scarlet. \$20.00 3 to 4 ft. 3 50 25 00 4 to 5 ft. 30 00 4 00 E. Sieboldiana. SIEBOLD'S EUONYMUS. Attractive for its pinkish fruits late in Fall; medium height. 2½ ft.Each \$1 50 E. Yedoensis. Similar to last, but taller; for the border plantations. 2½ ft.Each \$1 00 EXOCHORDA grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. Tall, quick growing; covered in May with starry, white flowers.

2 to 3 ft.



6 00

FORSYTH	IAGo	lden	Bell.
----------------	------	------	-------

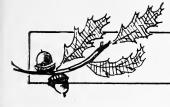
H. virginiana.

6 to 8 ft.

Some of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring, its bell-shaped yellow flowers are always

welcomed. With rich green foliage these tall graceful shrubs are particulary desirable for borders or masses, or on unsightly banks.		
F. fortunei.		
FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft	Per 10 \$4 00 5 00 10 00	Per 100 \$20 00 30 00 60 00
F. fortunei, var. aurea variegata.		
VARIEGATED GOLDEN BELL. Attractive when massed in front of evergreens. 2 to 3 ft	4 00 6 00 8 50	30 60 40 00 60 00
F. intermedia.		
GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow flowers on arching branches.		
3 to 4 ft	4 00	20 00
4 to 5 ft	5 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	40 00 50 00
6 to 7 ft 1 50	10 00	90 00
F. suspensa. WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. Golden-yellow; branches prostrate. Especially good for slopes. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	4 00 5 00	25 00 30 00
F. viridissima.		
golden Twigged golden Bell. Deep yellow flowers; dark green leaves remaining on branches later than other varieties.	4 22	07.00
3 to 4 ft	4 00 5 00	$\frac{25}{30} \frac{00}{00}$
5 to 6 ft	7 50	45 00
6 to 8 ft. XX	10 00	60 00
GENISTA tinctoria.		
DYER'S GREENWOOD. Small shrub; erect olive-green branches covered with yellow flowers in Spring.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
HAMAMELIS japonica.		
JAPANESE WITCH-HAZEL. Medium height; yellow flowers in very early Spring. For woods or border.		
3 to 4 ft	30 00	
4 to 5 ft	40 00	
6 to 8 ft 6 50	50 00	

..... Each \$1 50 10 00



HIBISCUS syriacus. ROSE OF SHARON. One of the best known		
of the tall "old-fashioned" shrubs. Particularly valuable for its handsome flowers in hot mid-Summer. Use in masses or in formal situations. The standards are especially attractive. Good hedge plant. Violet Rose. 5 to 7 ft. StandardsEach \$3 50	٠	
Boule de Feu. Red. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 5 to 7 ft. Standards 3 50	Per 10 \$7 50 25 00	Per 100
Lady Stanley. White, pink center. 5 to 7 ft. StandardsEach \$3 50	25 0 0	
purpureus folius argentea marginata.		
Has attractive variegated foliage. Quite distinct.		
6 to 7 ft	8 50	
3 to 4 ft	6 00	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft	7 50	,
4 to 4½ ft. Standards	25 00	
	25 00	
HYDRANGEA.		
Among the best flowering shrubs, valuable for their wealth of late Summer bloom. Advantageously used in front of taller shrubs.		
H. arborescens grandiflora. BANKS OF SNOW. Valuable for shady places; great clusters of white flowers in mid-Summer. 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	25 00
H. paniculata. SINGLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. Tall		
shrub for the border; August flowers.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	
3 to 4 ft	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. XXEach \$1 00 5 to 6 ft. XX	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	50 00
6 to 7 ft. XXX	20 00	
H. paniculata grandiflora. FALL HYDRANGEA. Large heads of white		
double flowers in late Summer, turning to brilliant reds in Fall.		
0 1 0 0	5 00	
 H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. Large leaves turning deep bronze in Fall. Low shrub for wood's edge. 		
2 to 2½ ft Each \$1 50	12 50	
HYPERICUM aureum. LARGE-FLOWERED ST. JOHN'S WORT.		
Low shrub, useful for edging borders; yellow flowers in mid-Summer.		
12 to 18 in	2 50	

84 ANDORRA NURSERIES





An Effective Border of Flowering Shrubs. Hardy Herbaceous Plants in Borders add Interest to the Walk and Lawn

The Midsummer and Autumn Landscape

A FTER the glorious burst of bloom that heralds the Spring, our shrubberies take on a different aspect; the restful green foliage of Viburnum and Bush Honeysuckle provide a pleasing foil for their handsome ripening berries, and for the snow-white bloom of Hydrangeas and pink Tamarix; and the tall Rose of Sharon puts forth its gay rose-like flowers. Then there are a multitude of low flowering plants like the Spiræas and shrub Horsechestnuts, St. John's Wort with its rich golden blooms and the delicate Arbutus-like flowers of Abelia, which keep the shrubberies bright and interesting through the hot drowsy days of Summer.

September brings again another change, from the cool green of Summer to the warmth of red and gold tints in leaf and berry, and, as the gay colors of twig and branch appear through falling leaves, the background of evergreen foliage of Pine and Hemlock shelters lawn and garden from the crisping winds and makes a foil for their bright Autumn coloring. By no means of least importance are the berries of our shrubs, which keep our song-birds and their cheery notes of coming flight with us till late November.



HYPERICUM calycinum.

GROUND ST. JOHN'S WORT. Dwarf; large yellow flowers in Summer. Use as ground cover. 8 to 10 in. clumps		Per 100 \$15 ₀ 0
H. moseranium hybridum.		
GOLD FLOWER. Large yellow flowers on low graceful stems in mid-Summer. For edge of the shrub border or garden. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	5 00	25 00
H. prolificum. SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S WORT. Medium; covered with yellow flowers in Summer. Use in masses. 2 to 3 ft	2 50 3 50	$12 50 \\ 17 50$
	8 80	11 00
ILEX Sieboldii (serrata).		
RED-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-BERRY. Branches covered with holly-like berries. Plant with evergreens in border.		
1½ ft. Each \$1 50 2 ft. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 5 ft. 7 50		75 00 100 00
I. Sieboldii, var. alba.		
WHITE-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-BERRY. Similar to last, but with white berries.		
1½ ft. Each \$1 50 2 ft. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 5 ft. 7 50	12 50 20 00	75 00 100 00
ITEA virginica.		
VIRGINIA WILLOW. Low shrub; white fragrant flowers in Summer and bright crimson foliage in Fall. 1½ to 2 ft	5 00	35 00
2 to 2½ ftEach \$1 00 2½ to 3 ft 1 50	7 50	$\frac{40}{50} \frac{00}{00}$
JASMINUM nudiflorum.	10 00	50 00
JASMINUM. Plant in a warm, sunny position where its yellow flowers appear in March.		
2 ftEach \$0 50	2 50	15 00
KERRIA japonica (Corchorus).		
SINGLE KERRIA. Medium height; light green branches; yellow flowers in late Spring. 2 to 2½ ft	3 50	25 00
K. japonica fl. pl.		
DOUBLE KERRIA. Large double orange flowers throughout Summer. Useful as edging plant.	4.50	00.00
3 to 4 ft	4 50	30 00



LIGUSTRUM—PRIV

Too much cannot be said about the usefulness of Privet about the grounds, as screens, hedges and in the border. Dark green foliage, white flowers and blue black berries all add to their attractiveness. Rapid growers, they make a quick screen or good hedge.

	white flowers and blue black berries all add to their attractiveness. Rapid growers, they make a quick screen or good hedge.				
	amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. Upright grower; white flowers; semi-evergreen at Washington. 2 to 3 ft	\$2 3	00 00 00 50	Per 1 \$15 25 40	00
L.	ciliatum. BRIGHT FRUITED PRIVET. Bushy grower. One of the best for screening purposes. 5 to 6 ft. XX	_	00 50		00 00
L.	ibota. SIBERIAN PRIVET. Upright; white flowers; black berries. The hardiest of all privets. _2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft. Heavy 1 25 7 to 8 ft. Heavy 1 50 8 to 10 ft. Extra heavy 2 00	3 4 5 7 10	00 50 00 00 50 00	20 25 35 50 65	00 00 00 00 00 00 00
L.	ibota, var. regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. Low spreading shrub; white flowers; black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges. 2 to 3 ft. Broad	5	50 00 50		00 00
L.	intermedia. PRIVET. Strong growing, bushy shrub for shrubberies. White flowers; black berries. 2 to 3 ft.	$\frac{3}{4}$	50 50 00 00	15 20 25	00
L.	ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Most universally used for hedges, but kills back in severe Winters north of Philadelphia. Some of the other varieties are preferable on this account, 2 to 3 ft per 1,000, \$70.00	2	50	15	00
L.	3 to 4 ft		50 00	20 25	
	2 to 3 ft	4	00 00 00 50	20 30 40 60	00



LONICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

These strong growing shrubs, especially the Tartarian varieties, are invaluable in the border plantation and mass plantings. Tall growing twiggy plants covered with blossoms in Spring, followed by showy red and yellow berries in mid-Summer and early Fall.

	growing twiggy plants covered with blossoms in Spring, followed by showy red and yellow berries in mid-Summer and early Fall.				
L.	fragrantissima.				
	FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall,				
	open grower; fragrant white flowers, dark	-		rs 4	0.0
	foliage till late in Fall.	Per		Per 1	
	2 to 3 ft	\$3	50	\$20	00
	3 to 4 ft		00		00
		U	00	40	00
L.	Ledebourii.				
	Tall; flowers scarlet; red fruit. 3 to 4 ft	5	00		
	Morrowii.		00		
L.	MORROW'S BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all Fall.				
	2 to 3 ft		00		00
	3 to 4 ft		00	25	
	4 to 5 ft	6	00	35	00
L.	nitida. Very dwarf; semi-evergreen glossy foliage. Useful as ground cover in borders. New introduction.				
	1½ ftEach \$1 00	7	50	50	00
L.	pileata. Low; semi-evergreen; dark green glossy foliage; white flowers fragrant, fruit purple. Hardy. New introduction. 15 to 18 in, spread	7	50	50	00
L.	ruprechtiana.				
	ORANGE FRUITED HONEYSUCKLE. Tall,				
	twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit.	_			
	2 to 3 ft				00
	3 to 4 ft	3	50		00
	5 to 6 ft	5	$\frac{00}{50}$		00
	6 to 8 ft		00		00
Ŧ	Standishii.	10	00	00	00
12.	STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. Earliest of all; blush white fragrant flowers; scarlet fruit, semi-evergreen.				
	2 to 3 ft	4	00	35	00
	3 to 4 ft		00		00
L.	tatarica rubra. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Tall: flowers				
	and fruit crimson.				
	3 to 4 ft	3	50	20	00
	4 to 5 ft		00		00
	5 to 6 ftEach \$1 00	6	50	40	00
L.	tatarica, var. alba.				
	Tall; flowers white; crimson fruit.	_	~ .		
	3 to 4 ft		50		00
	4 to 5 ft		$\frac{00}{50}$	30	00
	to the thirty that the transfer of the	υ	90	40	vv

LONICERA tatarica, var. bella albida.		
TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flow-		
ers white to pink; fruit red.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	\$3 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft	5 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft	6 50	40 00
L. tatarica, var. gracilis.		
3 to 4 ft	3 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 50 \end{array}$	$\frac{30}{40} \frac{00}{00}$
•	0 90	40 00
L. tatarica, var. chrysantha.		
Tall; flowers yellowish; fruit coral red.	3 50	95 00
3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	5 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 25 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$
5 to 6 ft	6 50	40 00
6 to 8 ft	10 00	60 00
L. tatarica, var. splendens.		
Tall; flowers pink; fruit deep red.		
3 to 4 ft	4 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft	7 50	40 00
L. xylosteum.		
FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower of ir-		
regular habit; flowers yellowish-white; fruit		
dark red.		
4 to 5 ft	8 50	
LYCIUM chinensis.		
MATRIMONY VINE. Spreading shrub val-		
uable for bank planting; purple flowers in		
late Summer; red fruit.		
2 to 3 ft	2 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft	3 50	1 5 00
MYRICA cerifera.		
BAYBERRY. Low shrub; glossy green foli-		
age turning bronze. Excellent for sandy soils.		
12 to 15 in. Bushy	4 00	30 00
15 to 18 in. Bushy	5 00	35 00
18 to 24 in. BushyEach \$1 00	6 50	45 00
2 to 2½ ft 1 50	7 50	60 00
PAVIA parviflora. (See Æsculus parviflora.)		
PHILADELPHUS—MOCK ORANGE.		
Ornamental tall-growing shrubs of the great-		
est value for garden and border planting.		
Large fragrant white flowers and dark green		
foliage.		
P. coronarius.		
FRAGRANT MOCK ORANGE. Tall, graceful		
shrub; profusion of white flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft.		a .
3 to 4 ft	4 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft	6 00	30 00
P. coronarius speciosissimus.		
MOCK ORANGE. Very showy; flowers large;		
white, fragrant; tall growing. 3 to 4 ft	4 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft Each \$1 00	7 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy 1 50	10 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft. Heavy 2 00	12 50	50 00



	Ι
PHILADELPHUS grandiflo	rus.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflorus.			
Tall; very large white flowers.	Per		Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$4	00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft) 7	50	$30 \ 00$
5 to 6 ft	10		40 00
6 to 7 ft 2 00	12	50	50 00
P. Lemoineii, var. Mont Blanc.			
LEMOINE'S MOCK ORANGE. Smaller than preceding; spreading habit; dark green			
foliage. Profusion of showy white flowers			
2 to 3 ft	. 3	50	25 00
3 to 4 ft) 5	0.0	30 00
·	, 0	00	00 00
P. Zeyheri.			
Tall shrub; fragrant showy white flowers			
One of the best.			
3 to 4 ft	4	00	25 00
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 00	7	50	30 00
5 to 6 ft 1 50	10	00	40 00
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolia.			
NINE BARK. Quick growing, tall shrub, use			
ful for screens; white flowers followed by			
bright red fruit in July. 3 to 4 ft	9	50	30 00
		00	
4 to 5 ft	4	00	35 00 40 00
6 to 7 ft		50	
		90	50 00
P. opulifolia, var. aurea.			
Showy yellow foliage, bronze in Summer and			
Fall; white flowers.			
3 to 4 ft		00	35 00
4 to 5 ft	5	00	40 00
. (2 1 //)			
PRUNUS amygdalus communis. (See also Trees.)			
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow			
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border.			
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	. 6	00	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border.	. 6	00 50	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	. 6		
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8		
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8		
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8	50	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8	50	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8	50	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8	50	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves;	6 8	50	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8	50 00 50	90.00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves;	6 8	50 00 50	20 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8 8	50 00 50	20 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8 8	50 00 50	20 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8 8	50 00 50	20 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8 8	50 00 50	20 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8 8	50 00 50	15 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8 8 8 3 4 3	50 00 50	
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 RHAMNUS cathartica. BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit. 3 to 3½ ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 00	6 8 8 8 3 4 4 7	50 00 50 50	15 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft	6 8 8 8 3 4 4 7	50 00 50 50 50 00 00	15 00 35 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 RHAMNUS cathartica. BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit. 3 to 3½ ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 00 Each \$1 00	6 8 8 8 3 3 4 7 7 10	50 00 50 50 50 00 00	15 00 35 00 40 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 RHAMNUS cathartica. BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit. 3 to 3½ ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 00 6 to 8 ft. Each \$1 00	6 8 8 8 3 2 4 7 7 10	50 00 50 50 50 00 00	15 00 35 00 40 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 RHAMNUS cathartica. BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit. 3 to 3½ ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 00 6 to 8 ft. Each \$1 00	6 8 8 8 3 2 4 7 7 10	50 00 50 50 50 00 00	15 00 35 00 40 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 RHAMNUS cathartica. BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit. 3 to 3½ ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 00 6 to 8 ft. Tall, spreading; clear dark green foliage; fruit red, turning black	6 8 8 8 3 2 4 7 7 10	50 00 50 50 50 00 00 00	15 00 35 00 40 00
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flow ers in Spring. Suitable in flower border. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 P. amygdalus communis rosea. FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 RHAMNUS cathartica. BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit. 3 to 3½ ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 00 6 to 8 ft. Each \$1 00	6 8 8 8 3 2 4 7 7 10	50 00 50 50 50 00 00 00	15 00 35 00 40 00 50 00

	AND H
ALL WALL	
	87

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides.		
WHITE KERRIA. Medium height for border; single white flowers; shiny black berries		
through the Winter.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft. 3 to 4 ft.	\$3 00 4 00	\$15 00 25 00
4 to 5 ft	6 00	35 00
RHUS canadensis (aromatica).		
FRAGRANT SUMAC. Medium height,		
spreading habit; Fall foliage red and crimson.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	35 00
R. copallina.		
SHINING SUMAC. Large shrub; shiny foliage turning crimson; scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soils.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$	30 00 35 00
	0 00	39 00
R. cotinus.		
SMOKE BUSH. Old-fashioned shrub; tall, spreading; purplish feathery flowers in July,		
1½ to 2 ft	6 90	
R. cotinus atropurpurea.		
PURPLE MIST. Flowers deep reddish purple; foliage of both varieties turn brilliant shades of red in Fall.		
3 to 4 ft	10 00	
ROBINIA hispida.		
ROSE ACACIA. Medium height; pendulous rose flowers in late Spring. A pretty border shrub.		
2 to 3 ft	4 90	
RUBUS odoratus.		
FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Medium height; flowers rosy purple in Summer. Excellent for shady places.		
shady places. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	
3 to 4 ft	3 50	15 00
SAMBUCUS canadensis.		
ELDERBERRY. Quick growing; white flowers in flat panicles in mid-Summer followed by black fruit.		
2 to 3 ft	2 50	15 00
3 to 4 ft	3 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft	5 00	25 00
S. nigra, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. Upright, with golden feliage. All will thrive in moist places.		
2 to 3 ft	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft	3 50	25 00
S. nigra, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. Drooping habit, with deeply cut handsome leaves,		
3 ft	5 00	
S. racemosus.		
ELDER. Tall grower, with bright red fruits. 3 ft.	5 90	

6 00

4 00

35 00

25 00



S. Reevesiana fl. pl.

S.

S.

A tall double-flowered form.

S. salicifolia.

3 to 4 ft.

SORBARIA lindlevana. SPIRÆA. Medium height; spreading habit; spikes of white flowers in Summer. Per 10 Per 100 \$4 00 2 to 3 ft. \$30.00 S. sorbifolia. ASH-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Vigorous shrub, large compound leaves; white flowers in 2 to 3 ft. 4 00 30 00 SPIRÆA. A species of shrubs useful on every place -in garden, lawn, about the house and at edges of border planting. They include medium and dwarf varieties, blooming from early Spring to mid-Summer. S. Billardi. Summer blooming shrub of medium growth. Pink flowers fine for cutting. 3 50 25 00 5 00 30 00 S. callosa, var. rosea. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA. Spikes of pink flowers in Summer. 2 to 3 ft. 3 00 20.00 S. callosa, var. alba. White flowered in Summer. 2 to 3 ft. 3 00 20 00 S. Reevesiana. A tall grower. Single white flowers in Spring. Similar to Van Houtteii. 4 00 25 00

WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Medium, upright grower; rosy flowers. For wild planting.		
Flowers in Summer.	0.70	00.00
4 to 5 ft	$3 \ 50$	20 - 00
5 to 6 ft	6 00	25 00
thunbergii.		
Medium shrub; spreading branches; light		
green foliage; pure white flowers in earliest		
Spring.		
1½ to 2 ft		20 00
2 to 2½ ft	3 50	30 00
2½ to 3 ft	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	
4 to 5 ft 1 50	7 50	60 00
Van Houtteii.		
VAN HOUTT'S SPIRÆA. Medium height: of		
merit for lawn specimen or massing; white		
flowers in May.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	30 00
3 to 3½ ft		
0 lU 072 ll,	5 00	35 00

BLADDER NUT. Tall growing; fragrant	
white flowers in late Spring; attractive seed nods. Per 10	Per 100
p o day.	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft	\$30 00
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa.	
LACE SHRUB. Medium growing; arching	
branches; white flowers in Spring; pretty	
Fall coloring.	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft 6 00	
STEWARTIA pentagyma.	
CAMELLIA. Tall handsome shrub; large	
camellia-like flowers in Summer. Desirable for borders. A handsome rare shrub.	
6 to 7 ft	
STYRAX ianonica (See Trees.)	
STYRAX japonica. (See Trees.) SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus.	
SNOWBERRY. Low, shade-loving plant;	
rose-white flowers in Summer; large white	
berries in Winter.	
2 to 3 ft 3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft 5 00	$35 \ 00$
S. vulgaris.	
CORAL BERRY. Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral-red berries persistent until late	
Winter.	
2 to 3 ft	15 00
SYMPLOCUS japonica (cratægoides).	10 00
Tall: noteworthy for its striking turquoise	
blue berries. A rare shrub.	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	
SYRINGA japonica. (See Trees.)	
S. Josikæa.	
HUNGARIAN LILAC. Tall grower; valuable	
for late purple flowers; dark green foliage.	
2 to 3 ft	30 - 00
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft	
S. villosa. HIMALAYAN LILAC. Vigorous bush; late	
May bloomer, light purple in bud and white	
when opened, fragrant.	
1½ to 2 ft 5 00	
2 to 3 ft	
S. vulgaris.	
COMMON LILAC. An old-fashioned favorite	
of well-proven worth.	
2 to 3 ft. Heavy 4 50	$40 \ 00$
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	60 00
4 to 5 ft. HeavyEach \$1 50 10 00	85 00
5 to 6 ft	100 00
S. vulgaris, var. alba.	
WHITE LILAC. Similar to type. White flowers and is a taller grower.	
ers and is a taner grower. 2 to 3 ft. Heavy	50 00
3 to 4 ft. HeavyEach \$1 00 8 50	75 00
	.0 00
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	



NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

These improved varieties are super color and size of flower. The followin lection is of the choicest kinds, and plants will give immediate results.	g	eol-		
Alphonse Lavalle, Deep lilac,			Per	10
3 to 4 ft			\$12	50
1½ to 2 ftEach	\$1	00	7	50
3 to 4 ft.	1	50	10	00
Congo. Single, wine red. 2 to 2½ ftEach	\$1	00	7	50
Dame Blanche. Double, white. 3 to 4 ft	\$1	50	12	50
Dr. Masters. Double, lilac. 3 to 4 ftEach	\$1	50		
Edouard Andre. Double clear rose. 2 to 3 ft	\$1	00		
Frau Bertha Dammann. Single white.	ψт	00		
3 to 4 ff Each	\$1	50	10	00
Jeanne d'Arc. Double. White. 3 to 4 ft	\$1	50	10	00
Leon Simon. Double. Bluish Crimson. 3 to 4 ft	ФI	50	12	50
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White.	фΤ	90	12	90
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White. 2 to 2½ ft Each	\$1	00	7	50
3 to 3½ ft	1		10	
3½ to 4 ft	1	50	12	50
Mme. Casimir Perier. Double. Cream. 3 to 3½ ft Each	@ 1	25	0	=0
3½ to 4 ft	φ ₁		10	50 00
Mme. Lemoinei. Double. White.				
2½ to 3 ft	\$1	00	8	-
3 to 4 ft	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	10	
		00	18	90
Marie Le Graye. Single. White. 2 to 2½ ftEach	\$1	0.0	7	50
2½ to 3 ft	1		10	
3 to 3½ ft	1	50	12	50
Mathieu de Dombasi. Double. Mauve.				
5 to 6 ft. HeavyEach	\$5	00		
Michael Buchner. Double. Pale Lilac. 3 to 4 ft Each	Ф 1	50	10	0.0
4 to 5 ft	φ ₁		$\frac{10}{20}$	
Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue.	-	00	-0	00
3 to 4 ft	\$1	50	12	50
Pres. Loubet. Double. Reddish Carmine.				
3 to 4 ftEach	\$1	50	12	50
Rubra de Marley. Single. Reddish Purpl 3 to 3½ ft	e.	0.0	_	- 0
3 to 3 ½ tt	\$1 1	00 50	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{50}{00}$
Senator Volland, Double, Rosy Red.		90	10	00
4 to 5 ft	\$2	50	20	00
5 to 6 ft	3	50	32	50
Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Re	d.	0 -		
2 to 3 ftEach 3 to 3½ ft	\$1	$\frac{00}{50}$	8	50
3½ to 4 ft	2	00	12 18	$\frac{50}{50}$
4 to 5 ft			22	50

	M _H
A. A.	

TAMARIX-Tamarisk.		
Tall, strong growing shrubs with graceful slender branches; light pink flowers in mid-Summer. Valuable in dry sandy soils and will thrive close to the sea.		
T. gallica. FRENCH TAMARIX. Rosy pink flowers in May to July. 4 to 5 ft.	Per 10 \$4 90	Per 1 0 0
T. juniperiana (plumosa). Pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft.	4 00	
T. odessana. Medium height; pink flowers July to September.		
2 to 3 ft. T. parviflora.	4 00	
Pink flowers July to September. 2 to 3 ft	4 00	
Pink flowers in August and September. 4 to 5 ft	4 00	
VACCINIUM corymbosum. HIGH BUSH BLUE BERRY. Handsome pinkish-white flowers; edible blue berries; will grow in moist or dry soils.		
1½ to 2 ft. Clumps Each \$1 00 2 to 2½ ft. Clumps 1 50 2½ to 3 ft. Clumps 2 00 3 to 5 ft. Very Heavy \$2.50 to 3 50	9 00 12 50 18 50	
V. pennsylvanicum. DWARF BLUE BERRY. Low ground cover for moist places; edible blue berries.		
1 to 1½ ft. ClumpsEach \$1 00	9 00	\$85 00
Ornamental hardy shrubs meriting extensive use in all plantings, in gardens, screening plantings and among the border shrubs. Nearly all are large shrubs, with flowers white to pinkish white in flat clusters, followed by red, blue or black fruit of great beauty. Their foliage is also most attractive, assuming bright hues in the Fall. Will grow in any soil, in sun or partial shade.		
V. acerifolium. DOCKMACKIE. Dwarf, spreading by root stems; white flowers; fruit black. Useful in shade places.		
3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. V. carlesji.	3 50 5 00	25 00 35 00
BOUVARDIA SHRUB. Dwarf; fragrant pinkish-white flowers blooming over a long period. An exceptional new garden sort. 1 ft		
V. cassanoides. WITHE-ROD. Medium height; white flowers; red fruit changing to blue. 3 to 4 ft. Very HeavyEach \$1 00		



VIBURNUM (Continued). V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. Upright, Fall growing;		
white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall. 3 to 4 ft. Very HeavyEach \$1 00 5 to 6 ft. Very HeavyEach \$5 00 5 to 6 ft. Very Heavy	Per 10 \$6 00 8 50 10 00	Per 100 \$40 00 60 00
V. dilatatum. JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY. Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit.		
18 to 24 in. Each \$1 00 2 to 2½ ft. 1 50 2½ to 3 ft. 2 00 4 to 5 ft. Very Heavy 2 50 5 to 6 ft. Very Heavy 3 50	8 50 10 00 15 00 22 50 32 50	
V. lantana.		
WAYFARING TREE. Tall; upright; fruit. red changing to black.	3 50	
2 to 3 ft	6 50 8 50	50 00
6 to 8 ft. Very Heavy 2 00	1 5 00	75 00
V. lentago. SHEEP BERRY. Tall; blue-black fruit; leaves glossy dark green.	3	
2 to 3 ft	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft. Extra Heavy	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	60 00 85 00
6 to 7 ft. Extra Heavy	20 00	00 00
V. molle.		
SOFT-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Medium height, upright; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft. Extra Heavy	$\frac{4}{6} \frac{00}{00}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5 to 6 ft. Extra Heavy	10 00	50 00
V. opulus.		
HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Medium height, upright bush. Fruit, scarlet in mid-Summer.	3 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft	4 00	30.00
4 to 5 ft	8 50	40 00
5 to 6 ft	1 2 50	85 00
8 to 10 ft. Broad Specimens 5 00		
V. opulus, var. sterile.		
GUELDER ROSE. Medium height, upright; showy white flowers in large clusters.	0 50	40.00
4 to 5 ft Each \$1 00 5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	40 00 85 00
6 to 8 ft	$\frac{12}{25} \frac{30}{00}$	35 00
8 to 10 ft. Heavy Specimens 5 00		
V. prunifolium. BLACK HAW. Tall, spreading; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.		
2 to 2½ ft	8 50	60 00
2½ to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} {f 10} & {f 00} \\ {f 12} & {f 50} \end{array}$	75 00
5 t0 ± 1t 1 30	17 90	

VIBURNUM (Continued). V. rhytidiphyllum.		
Medium height; semi-evergreen; large handsome leaves; flowers yellowish white; fruit red to black. 2 to 3 ft	Per 10 \$13 50 17 50 22 50	Per 100
V. Sargentii. Tall; upright; flowers yellowish white; attractive fruit. 2½ to 3 ft	22 00	
V. Sieboldii. Tall; upright; beautiful white flowers. Exceptionally effective foliage and bright red berries in mid-Summer.		
2 to 2½ ft	5 00 6 50 12 50 45 00	
V. tomentosum. SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. Medium height; handsome foliage; flowers white; fruit bluish black. 2 to 2½ ft	3 50 7 50	\$25 00 35 00
 2½ to 3 ft	1 30	55 00
2 to 2½ ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 1 50	4 00 5 00 8 50 10 00	35 00 40 00 60 00 75 00
V. Wrightii. Medium, spreading; flowers white; large red fruit. 2 to 3 ft	18 50	
WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA)		
Vigorous growing shrubs of spreading habit; they are among the showiest shrubs for the border and their flowers are borne in June after most of the Spring flowering shrubs. Their long branches are clothed in bloom and are attractive also when cut.		
W. amabilis. White.		
2 to 3 ft	3 00 4 00 7 50	20 00 25 00 40 00
W. candida. White. 2 to 3 ft	3 00 5 00	
W. florida rosea. Rose Pink. 2 to 3 ft	3 00 4 00	20 00 25 00





	_n &	· ·	C.
P. Section 1			
	-	ALTERNA	

WEIGELIA japonica, var. Eva. Rathke. Dark Carmine. 2 to 3 ft	Per 10 \$3 50	Per 100 \$30 00
W. japonica, var. rubra. Red.		
3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$	
W. Grænwegeni. Red in bud, opening White.		
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	
W. Lavallei. Crimson-		
4 to 5 ft	5 00	
W. Mme. Contourier. White to Pink.		
2 to 3 ft	3 00	
3 to 4 ft	4 00	25 00
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 00	5 00	30 00
W. Steltzneri. Dark Red.		
	. 3 00	20 00
3 to 4 ft	$\frac{4}{5} \frac{00}{00}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 25 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$
	0 00	00 00
W. Van Houttei. Carmine. 2 to 3 ft	2 00	90 00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
4 to 5 ft	5 00	30 00
W. Verschafelti. Pink.		
4 to 5 ft	4 00	25 00
5 to 6 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	60 00
WISTERIA chinensis. (See also Vines.)		
STANDARD WISTERIA. Charming little trees for the garden or specimens.	•	
5 to 6 ft. Tree Form\$5.00 to 7 50		
XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia.		
Tall shrub; dark green leaves; white flowers; green fruit. Sunny situations.	F 50	
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	
XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia. YELLOW ROOT. Dwarf shrub useful for ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade in any soil. Flowers purple; foliage rich green, changing in Fall to bright yellow.		
6 to 8 inper 1,000, \$35 00	1 50	5 00
10 to 12 in	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$	$10 00 \\ 15 00$
	2 00	10 00
Reeds and Grasse		
BAMBUSA Metake. Clumps	Per 10 \$3 50	Per 100 \$15 00
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Clumps	3 50	,
EULALIA Japonica, and vars. variegata, gracil-	- 55	
lima univittata, zebrina. Clumps	3 50	

98 VINES AND TRAILERS



Vines, Climbing and Trailing Plants

Vines are an essential to every place—there are walls, fences, arbors, unsightly banks and odd corners to be covered. A selection for every purpose can be made from the following varieties.

ACTINIDIA polygama.	
ACTINIDIA. Strong climber; glossy, green foliage; flowers white in summer.	Per 10
5-in. pots	\$5 00
AKEBIA quinata.	
FIVE FINGERED VINE. Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate colored, fragrant flowers. Not a rank grower.	
5-in. pots	5 00
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.	
VIRGINIA CREEPER. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage rich crimson.	
5-in. pots	3 50
A. quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni.	
ENGELMANN'S CREEPER. Similar to previous sort, but will cling to walls.	
5-in. pots	3 50
A. tricuspidata. (Veitchii.) BOSTON IVY. Strong, clinging vine of rapid growth; good Fall color. Best for walls.	
5-in. pots; heavyEach \$0.75	5 00
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho.	0 00
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Strong vine; large light green leaves; purplish pipe-like flowers. 5-in. pots	8 50
BIGNONIA capreolata.	
CROSS-VINE. Strong growing; flowers yellowish red in mid-Summer.	,
2 to 3 ft.; field-grownEach \$0 75	3 50
B. grandiflora. TECOMA. Larger brilliant orange red flowers.	
2 to 3 ft.; field-grown Each \$0 75	3 50
B. radicans.	
TRUMPET VINE. Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-Summer.	9 70
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75	3 50
CELASTRUS scandens.	
BITTER-SWEET. Rapid-growing; orange-yellow fruit. Its rank growth makes it useful on rough banks in billowy masses.	
2 to 3 ft.; field-grownper 100, \$25 00 3 to 5 ft.; heavy; field-grown.per 100, \$35 00	5 00 3 50
CLEMATIS coccinea.	
RED CLEMATIS. Rapid growing, covered	
in Summer with coral-red flowers. 4-in. pots	7 00



VINES AND TRAILERS 99

CLEMATIS flammula. SWEET CLEMATIS. Climber; clean green foliage; white, fragrant flowers in early Fall. 6-in. pots	Per 10	Per 100
Henryi, Jackmani, Jackmani var. alba, Jeanne d'Arc, Duchess of Edinburgh, Kermesina, Lady Neville, Madame Van Houtte, Miss Bateman, PresidentEach \$1 00	\$ 7 50	
C. paniculata. BRIDAL BOWER. Rapid grower, handsome foliage, absolutely covered with white fragrant flowers in late Summer followed by fluffy seeds.	4.00	007.00
5-in. potsEach \$0 75	4 00	\$35 00
C. virginiana. WOOD CLEMATIS. Similar to last, but more open grower. Use for banks and walls. 4-in. pots	3 50	
EUONYMUS radicans.		
EVERGREEN CREEPER. For buildings or ground cover; slow growing.	2 50	20 00
2-year; field-grownEach \$0 50 3-year; field-grown	3 50	25 00
VARIEGATED EVERGREEN CREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink. 1 ft.; field-grownEach \$0 75	3 50	
E. carrieri.		
CARRIER'S CREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls. 2-year; field-grown	3 50	25 00
Extra heavy stockEach \$0.75	6 00	
E. vegetus. BROAD LEAVED CREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.	9 50	15 00
1-year; field-grown	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 50 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
HEDERA helix.		
ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Use on walls or ground covering in shade.		
4-in. pote	3 00	25 00
LONICERA—Honeysuckle.		
Strong growing vines of merit for their semi- evergreen dark green foliage and their fra- grant Summer flowers. Useful for arbors, covering walls and on rough banks.		
4-in. potsEach \$0 50	3 00	25 00
L. japonica.		
JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant yellow flowers.		
4-in. pots	3 00	25 00

100 VINES AND TRAILERS

W. chinensis Standards.

W. chinensis alba.
WHITE WISTARIA.

with white flowers. Field-grown

feet high.

W. frutescens.

Large heads covered with violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage; for garden. Stems four

Strong climber, lilac-purple flowers.
4 to 5 ft.; field-grownEach \$1 00

Each \$5.00 to \$7 50

.....Each \$1 50

13 50

7 50

Same as above, but

Standards, 5 to 6 ft. Good heads.

			泽
LONICEDA imparies vay avvos naticulata			
VARIEGATED HONEYSUCKLE. Var. gated golden foliage. 4-in. pots	Pe	r 10	Per 100
L. japonica, var. chinensis. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Purplish-gre foliage; fragrant yellow flowers.			
4-in. pots	ers	3 00	
4-in, pots		00	\$25 00
2-year old; field-grownEach \$0 PERIPLOCA græca.	75 5 .rk	00	
5-in. pots	ge,	50	
Summer. Pots	ng. ike	50	
Strong plants in potsEach \$1 VITIS—Grapes. Useful for covering rough walls, fences a trees; rapid growers; large handsome folia; V. æstivalis.	nd		
SUMMER GRAPE. Fruit small and bla Field-grown	75 3	50	
FOX GRAPE. Fruit purplish-black to brov Field-grown Each \$0 V. volpina. FROST GRAPE. Bright green foliage; flo	75 3	50	
ers sweet-scented; small, purplish-black fru: Field-grown	it.	50	
CHINESE WISTARIA. Hardy climber w families of large violet-blue flowers. Trell porch and arbor work.			
2 to 3 ftEach \$1	50 12	50	





Evergreen Trees and Shrubs and a Carpet of Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra)
Peeping Through the Snow Combine to Make this Winter Pathway Cheerful

"Where Nothing Grows"

OW often do we complain of the spot in the deep shade of old trees, or on the north side of the house "where nothing grows"? These bare patches of soil can be transformed into places of beauty and clothed with green throughout by the use of carpets of low shade-loving evergreens, like Euonymus, English Ivy, Periwinkle or Myrtle, Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra), dwarf St. John's Wort, and the rapid-growing Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica). In colonies in these green carpets a wide range of shade-loving perennials thrive, and find a charming setting; the Lily-of-the-valley, Anemone pennsylvanica, Forget-me-nots; blue Harebells and golden Moneywort and graceful Ferns will make a charming transformation of these shady spots. Steep sunny slope and bank can be made a thing of beauty with Yellow Root (Xanthorrhiza) of pretty foliage and purplish blossom, or with the equally rapid-growing Hall's Honeysuckle or trailing Japanese Rose (Rosa Wichuriana), and spreading Forsythia suspensa. A wide range of plants from many climes gives us the opportunity to beautify each bare and ugly spot.



Roses

O flower holds a more deserving place in the hearts of garden lovers than the Rose, its fragrant blooms a source of joy in garden or on trellis, and furnishing a prodigality of flowers for cutting throughout the Summer months. The Hybrid Garden Roses are supplemented by the Bush Roses, which add the glory of profuse bloom to our shrubberies; these sorts are strong growing and require no greater care than other border shrubs.

Hybrid Roses for the Rose Garden or Border. These sorts are the product of the highest horticultural skill, and present a rich range of beauty of color and form of flower. The varieties listed have been proven by careful selection as to hardiness, vigor, and beauty of flower to be among the most satisfactory for American rose gardens.

Cultural Directions

PREPARATION OF SOIL. Roses grow in any fertile soil, but are finest when planted in rich soil, liberally manured and well cultivated. Select an open, well-drained sunny spot for the rose garden or border; the ground should be thoroughly spaded to a depth of two feet or more and enriched by digging in well-rotted cow manure and bone meal.

PLANTING. The bushes should be set slightly deeper than they were before transplanting so that the "crown" is well covered; spread out the roots and cover with fine soil; it is important that the soil be thoroughly firmed about the roots. Water thoroughly after planting and in unusually dry weather.

PRUNING. Old branches and at least one-half the previous season's wood should be pruned off each Spring. Climbing Roses, however, should merely have the old canes cut out and the tips of shoots nipped back.

WINTER TREATMENT. Apply a good dressing of rotted manure and protect with straw or evergreen boughs to protect the bushes from sudden freezing and thawing in the Winter and early Spring.





EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

These hybrids are among the choicest, for their fragrant flowers are borne continuously from early June till the late frosts of autumn. In the Northern sections of the country they require the protection of a mulch of straw or soil in Winter.

75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10

Baby Rambler, crimson. Bessie Brown, creamy white. Betty, ruddy gold. Carolina Testout, rose. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, scarlet. Dean Hole, silvery carmine. Duchess of Albany, deep pink. Earl of Warwick, salmon pink. General McArthur, bright crimson. Grace Molyneux, apricot. Gruss an Teplitz, crimson. J. J. L. Mock. imperial pink. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, primrose. Killarney, pink and Killarney, white. Lady Ursula, flesh pink. La France, rose. Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine. Madame Abel Chatenay, carmine rose. Madame Edouard Herriot, coral red. Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings. Madame Segond Weber, rosy salmon. Maman Cochet, pink and Maman Cochet, white. Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson. Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow. Mrs. A. R. Waddell, rosy scarlet. opening reddish salmon. Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, creamy white. Ophelia, salmon pink. Richmond, scarlet. Souvenir du President Carnot, fiesh shading white. Viscountess Folkstone, creamy pink. Willowmere, shrimp pink.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Hardier than some of the other Hybrids, the June roses reward us with a glowing wealth of bloom in early Summer and again in September.

75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10

Alfred K. Williams, carmine red.
Baroness Rothschild, rose.
Captain Hayward, carmine crimson.
Eugene Verdier, rose flesh.
Frau Karl Druschki, white.
General Jacqueminot, scarlet.
Madame Gabriel Luizet, silvery pink.
Magna Charta, rose.
Margaret Dickson, white.
Mrs. John Laing, pink.
Mrs. R. D. Sharman Crawford, rose pink.
Paul Neyron, deep rose.
Prince Camille de Rohan, deep crimson.
Ulrich Brunner, cherry crimson.



HYBRID PENZANCE BRIERS 75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10

Amy Robsart, deep rose.
Annie of Gierstein, dark crimson.
Brenda, blush.
Flora McIvor, blush white.
Lady Penzance, coppery yellow.
Lord Penzance, ecru.
Meg Merrilees, crimson.
Minna, white.

CLIMBING ROSES

On arbor, porch or trellis, the showered glory of the climbing rose makes its appeal in simplicity and charm.

75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10 Christine Wright, double—wild rose pink. Crimson Rambler, crimson.
Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.
Dr. W. Van Fleet, flesh pink.
Excelsa, double—crimson maroon.
Hiawatha, ruby carmine.
Lady Gay, cerise.
Silver Moon, semi-double—pure white.
Tausendschon, soft pink.
White Dorothy Perkins, white.

white Dorothy Perkins, white.		
THE TRAILING ROSE WICHURIANA. Its spreading branches form a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining		
green to the delicate white blossoms.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.; 2-year old; in 4-in. pots. Each \$0.75	\$6 00	\$50 00
Gardenia (Hybrid Wichuriana). Bright yel-		
low	6 00	
BUSH ROSES. In height from two to four feet, these roses find their place on the front of the shrub border where their blossoms in Sum-		
mer and scarlet fruit and bright twigs in Winter add a pleasing note of color. Field-		
grown	3 00	
Austrian Briers—Harrison's Yellow and Per-		
sian YellowEach \$0 75	6 00	
Rosa carolina, Swamp Rose. Pink. June to	0.00	
Sept.	3 00	
Rosa lucida, Dwarf. Bright Pink. June and	3 00	
July Many flavored Bose White	5 00	
Rosa multiflora, Many-flowered Rose. White. June	3 00	
Rosa rugosa, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	3 00	25 00
2½ to 3 ftEach \$0.75	4 00	25 00
Rosa rugosa, var alba, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 75	4 00	25 00
Rosa rubignosa—Sweet Brier 75	6 00	20 00
Rosa setigera—Prairie Rose. 2 to 2½ ft. 75	3 50	
Rosa spinosissima, Scotch Rose. White. May	5 00	
and June		

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

75 cents each; \$6.00 per 10

Hardy and vigorous these roses combine a rich green textured foliage with blooms of rarest beauty all Summer.

Blanc Double de Coubert, double white. Madame George Bruant, double white. Sir Thomas Lipton, double white.



ANDORRA NURSERIES 105



A Herbaceous Border that will furnish a succession of cut flowers for the house

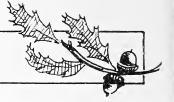
Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

HERE is a strong appeal in the gardens of old farm-house and cottage with the glowing yellow and orange Day-lilies, bright flowered Phlox and Peonies, and their show of hardy Chrysanthemums; a demonstration of the ease with which these plants are grown and the little care they require when one thinks how little time the busy country housewife can spend in gardening. The old-fashioned perennials have been enriched with many improved varieties and species, and every corner of the grounds can be kept bright throughout the whole growing season; the tall growing varieties can be effectively planted in the shrubberies, their flowers showing against the background of evergreen or shrub, and the lower sorts blending the edge of shrubbery and lawn in naturalesque borders, or the wood edge made gay with some of the Asters, Foxgloves, Ferns and many others.

Of flowering plants, two things are demanded—Varieties which will brighten our lawns and gardens, and which can be cut for house decoration—these hardy herbaceous plants reward us bounteously in both requirements. The height, color and flowering season of each variety are given in the following list. The tall growing varieties should be planted about eighteen

inches apart and the lower-growing sorts about ten.

Quantities of 5 and 50 will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively; quantities of less than five plants of one sort are sold at the ten-rate, plus 50%.



ACHILLEA eupatorium (Fern-leaved Yarrow). All Summer. 4 to 5 ft	Per 10 \$2 00	Per 100
A. filipendulina (Noble Yarrow). July. Golden Yellow. 2 ft.	2 00	
A. millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil). July to September. Pink. 1½ ft.	2 00	
A. millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Queen. June to September. Amaranth-red. 1½ ft	2 00	\$15 00
A. ptarmica (The Pearl). All Summer. White. 2 ft.	2 00	15 00
A. ptarmica, var. Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow). July to September. White. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
A. tomentosum (Wooly Yarrow). June. Yellow. 1 ft	2 00	15 00
ACONITUM bicolor. July to September. Blue and white. 2 ft.	3 50	غ. پ
A. Fischeri (Monkshood). September and October. Blue. 3 ft	3 50	
A. Lycoctonum (Wolf's Bane). June to September. Yellow. 3 ft.	3 50	
A. Napellus albus. August to September. White.	3 50	
ACANTHUS mollis (Bear's Breeches). August and September. Rose. 3 ft	3 50	
ADONIS Amurensis fl. pl. April and May. Yellow. 1 ft.	5 00	
AJUGA Genevensis. May. Bright blue. 6 in	2 50	15 00
A. reptans rubra (Bugle). May. Purplish blue.	2 50	15 00
ALTHÆA rosea (Hollyhock). July. Various colors. 4 to 6 ft	2 00	15 00
A. rosea, var. Allegheny Fringed	2 00	15 00
ALYSSUM rostratum. June and July. Golden Yellow. 1 ft.	3 50	
A. saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft). May and June. Yellow. 1 ft	2 00	15 00
ANCHUSA Italica, var. Dropmore. (Alkanet.) New. May and June. Blue. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	20 00
ANEMONE Japonica (Windflower). September. Red. 2 to 3 ft	2 00	
A. Japonica, var. alba. Fall. White. 2 to 3 ft A. Japonica, var. Lady Ardilaun. Fall. White.	2 00	
2 to 3 ft	2 00	
A. Japonica, var. Prince Henry. Fall. Rich deep pink. 2 to 3 ft	2 00	
A. Japonica, var. Queen Charlotte. Fall. Rose. 2 to 3 ft	2 00	
A. Japonica, var. rosea superba. Fall. Silvery rose. 2 to 3 ft	2 00	
A. Japonica, var. Whirlwind. Fall. Pure white. 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	
A. Pennsylvanicum. June and July. White. 1 to 2 ft.	2 00	
A. Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower). May. Violet-purple. 9 in	2 00	
A. sylvestris. May. Pure white. 1 to 1½ ft	2 00	
ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Chamomile). June to September. Golden Yellow. 2 ft	2 00	



4		
AQUILEGIA baicalense. May to July. Blue and white, 18 in	Per 10 \$2 00	Per 100
white. 18 in. A. canadensis (Common Columbine). May to July. Scarlet and Yellow. 1 to 2 ft A. chrysantha. May to August. Golden Yellow.	2 00	
3 ft	2 00	
A. cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). May to July. Blue. 18 in	2 00	
A. flabellata, var. nana alba. April to June. White. 1 ft	2 50	
A. nivea grandiflora. April to June. White. 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	
A. vulgaris fl. pl. May to July. White to blue.	2 00	
A. truncata. May and June. Scarlet, yellow-tipped. 2 ft	2 00	
White. 4 in	2 00	
A. alpina fl. pl. Double	3 50	
May and June. White. 6 in	2 00	
ARMERIA maritima, var. alba (Thrift). Summer. White. 9 in.	2 00	
A. maritima, var. splendens. Summer. Rose. 9 in.	2 00	
ARTEMISIA abrotanum (Old Man). Silvery white foliage. 2 ft.	_ ,,	e1= 00
A. Stelleriana (Old Woman). Silvery foliage. 2 ft.		\$15 00
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). July and	2 00	15 00
August. Orange. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
July. Purple. 9 in	2 00	15 00
A. Amellus elegans. September and October. Blue. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
A. amethystinus. September and October. Amethyst. 3 to 4 ft	2 00	15 00
A. grandiflorus. October and November. Violetblue. 2 ft.	2 00	15 00
A. Lady Trevelyan. September and October. White. 3 ft.	2 00	15 00
A. Madonna. September and October. White.	9 00	15 00
4 ft	2 00	15 00
ple. 4 ft. A. Novæ Angliæ, var. rubra. September and October. Bright rose. 4 ft	2 00	15 00
	2 00	15 00
A. Perry's Pink. August and September. 2 ftA. ptarmicoides. August and September. White.	2 50	20 00
A. Robert Parker. September and October.	2 00	
A. Snowflake. September and October. Pure	2 00	15 00
white; very free. 1½ ft	2 00	
5 ft. A. Trinervius. October and November. Violetpurple. 2½ ft.	2 00	15 00
purple. 2½ ft	2 00	
White. 4 ft	2 00	15 00
ASTILBE Japonica (Spirea). June. White, 1½ ft.	2 00	





Wall and Rock Garden of Herbaceous Plants and Dwarf Evergreens

ASTRANTIA major (Masterwort). June and	Per 10	Per 100
July. Pale pink. 1 ft	\$2 00	
AUBRETIA Hendersoni (False Wall Cress).	2 00	\$15 00
April. Purplish Violet. 4 in	2 00	\$19 00
July. Dark blue. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
B. tinctoria. June and July. Bright yellow.	2 00	10 00
2 to 3 ft	2 00	
BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). May. White		
and pink. 6 to 8 in	2 00	15 00
BETONICA. (See Stachys.)		
BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). July and		
August. White. 5 ft	$2 \ 50$	
BOLTONIA asterioides (False Chamomile). Aug-		
ust and September. White. 4 ft	2 00	15 00
B. latisquama. August and September. Light	2 00	15 00
lilac. 4 ft.	2 00	19 00
CALLIRHOE involucrata (Poppy Mallow). All	2 00	15 00
summer. Rosy crimson. 1 ft	2 00	19 00
CAMPANULA Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell). June to September. Blue. 9 in	2 00	15 00
C. Carpatica, var. alba. June to September.	2 00	10 00
White, 9 in.	2 00	15 00
C. Mœrheimi. May to July. White. 2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	
C. persicifolia (Peach Bells). June and July.		
Blue. 18 in	2 00	15 00
C. persicifolia alba. June and July. White.		
18 in	2 00	15 00
C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). August	2 00	15 00
and September. Blue. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
C. trachelium (Coventry Bells). Purple. June and July. 3 ft	2 00	15 00
CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower).	2 00	10 00
June and July. Dark purple. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
and day:		



109



Hardy Chrysanthemums Bright in the Autumn Sunshine

When frost has browned the other flowers of the garden, these hardy plants burst forth in a profusion of bloom, in colors which seem to catch the most delicate tints and shades of bronzing leaf and gorgeous autumn sunset, while some foretell the purest white of coming snow, and pink of purpling shadows.

Planted in September or early October in the hardy garden, border or lawn at edge of shrubbery, they will yield a wealth of bright flowers in late autumn, and fill the house with cut flowers.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS—POMPON VARIETIES

\$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100

Allentown-Bronze yellow. Blushing Beauty-White edged with pink. Blushing Bride—Clear pink. Canovia—Orange yellow. Globe d'Or-Canary yellow. Golden Mile. Marthe-Fine bright golden yellow. Golden St. Thias-Golden yellow. Ivanhoe-Dark pink. James Boone-Cream white. Julia Lagravere-Dark bronze. La Purete-White. Mrs. Porter-Bronze. Perle-Rose lilac, pale rose disc. Prosperity-Pure white. Prince of Wales-White. Santiago—Bronze tipped with yellow. St. Illoria-Silvery pink. Sir Michael—Yellow anemone flowered. Soeur Melaine—Pure white. Strathneath-A distinct shade of rose pink.



CERASTIUM tomentosum. June and July. White. 6 in.	Per 10 \$2 00	Per 100
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago). October and November. Blue. 6 in CHELONE Lyoni (Turtlehead). August and Sep-	2 50	\$17 50
tember. Rose-purple. 2 ft	3 50	
tralia. All summer. White. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
Yellow. 2 ft	2 50	
CIMICIFUGA acerinum. August and September. White. 2½ ft	2 00	15 00
CLEMATIS crispa (Leather-flower). June to September. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	
Fragrant. 3 ft	3 50	
C. recta. June to August. White. Fragrant. 2 to 3 ft.	3 50	
CONOCLINIUM cœlestinum (Mist-flower). September and October. Deep blue. 18 in	2 00	
convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). May and June. White. 6 to 9 in	2 50	20 00
COREOPSIS lanceolata (Tickseed). June to October. Golden yellow. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
CORONILLA varia (Crown Vetch). June to October. Pink. 1 to 2 ft	2 00	15 00
DELPHINIUM Chinense (Larkspur). July to September. Blue. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
D. Chinense, var. album. July to September. White. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
D. elatum (Bee Larkspur). June to August. Blue.	2 00	15 00
D. formosum (Larkspur). June to September. Deep blue. 4 ft	2 00	15 00
D. Belladonna (Hybrid). June to September. Turquoise blue. Very free. 3 ft	3 50	25 00
DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). May to July. Mixed colors. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
D. plumarius (Hardy Pinks). May and June. 1 ft.	2 50	20 00
NAMED VARIETIES	2 0,9	20 00
Delicata—Rese with fringed petals. Laura Wilmer—White with maroon center. Her Majesty—White. Stanislaus—Violet rose, with crimson center.		
DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding-heart). May and June. Pink. 2 to 3 ft.	3 50	25 00
DIGITALIS ambigua (Foxglove). July and August. Pale yellow. 3 ft	2 50	29 00
D. purpurea (Common Foxglove). June and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft		15.00
D. purpurea, var. gloxiniæflora. June and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft	2, 00 2, 00	15 00
DORONICUM Austriacum. April and May. Yel-		15 00
low. 2 ft	2 50	
ECHINACEA purpurea (Purple Cone-flower). July	2 50	
to September. Rosy purple. 3 ft	2 00	15 00





EPIMEDIUM coccineum (Barren-wort). May and	Per 10	Per 100
June. Red. 9 in	\$2 00 2 00	
E. lilacea. May and June. Lilac. 9 in	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{00}{00}$	
E. macranthum. May and June. Red. 9 in E. sulphureum. May and June. Yellow. 9 in	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{00}{00}$	
	2 00	
ERIGERON speciosus (Fleabane). June to August. Violet-blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2 00	
ERYNGIUM amethystinum (Sea Holly). July to September. Amethyst-blue. 2 ft	2 00	
EUPATORIUM ageratoides (White Snakeroot). September and October. White. 3 ft	2 00	
E. cœlestinum. Fall. Light blue. 2 ft	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{00}{00}$	
	2 00	
EUPHORBIA corollata (Spurge). July to Sep-	2 00	
tember. White 1½ ft	2 00	
FEVERFEW, Little Gem. June to October. White.	2 00	
15 in	2 00	
FUNKIA Fortunei (Day Lily). July to August.		
Blue. 1½ to 2 ft	$2 \ 00$	\$15 00
F. ovata. July to August. Deep blue. 1½ to	2 00	
2 ft	2 00	
F. subcordata, var. grandiflora. September. White.	0 =0	
Fragrant. 2 ft	3 50	
F. undulata, var. media picta variegata. July and	9 00	45 00
August. Lilac. 1 ft	2 00	15 00
GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket-flower). June	0.00	17 00
to November. Yellow. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
GENTIANA Andrewsi (Closed Gentian). Septem-	0.50	
ber. Blue. 2 ft	3 50	
GERANIUM sanguineum (Cranesbill). June to September. Red. 1½ ft	2 00	
CFIIM (A) June and July Scan	2 00	
GEUM coccineum (Avens). June and July. Scar-	2 50	
let. 1½ ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$	
	2 50	
GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). July.	2 00	1- 00
White, 2 to 3 ft	2 00	15 00
HELENIUM pumilum magnificum. (Sneezewort). July to October. Yellow. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
July to October. Tellow. 172 It	2 00	15 00
H. autumnale, var. superbum. July to October. Yellow. 4 ft.	2 00	15 00
H. autumnale, var. rubrum (New). July to Octo-	2 00	15 00
ber. Red. 4 ft.	2 50	
H. grandicephalum, var. striatum, August to	2 30	
H. grandicephalum, var. striatum. August to October. Orange. 3 ft	2 50	
H. Hoopsei. All Summer. Orange-yellow. 2 ft.	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{60}{00}$	15 00
	_ 00	10 00
HELIANTHUS giganteus (Perennial Sunflowers). August to October. Pale yellow. 6 to 10 ft.	2 00	15 00
H. Maximiliana. September. Deep yellow. 6 to	2 00	19 00
8 ft	2 00	15 00
H. mollis. September and October. Golden yel-	2 00	10 00
low. 4 ft	2 00	15 00
H. multiflorus fl. pl. July and August. Golden	2 00	19 00
yellow. 4 ft	2 00	
H. multiflorus, var. Soleil d'Or. August to Sep-	2 00	
tember. Deep yellow; quilled petals. 4 ft	2 00	
H. rigidus, var. Miss Mellish. September and	2 00	
October. Golden yellow. 6 ft	2 00	
H. rigidus, var. Wooly Dodd. September. Deep	2 00	
yellow. 3 ft	2 00	15 00
HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. June to October. Or-	_ 00	10 00
ange-yellow. 3 ft	2 00	15 00
•		





The Decorative Blooms of Japanese Iris make it an Admirable Flower for Cutting

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kæmpferi or lævigata) \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100

Apple Blossom—White ground slightly flushed with rosy purple. Blue Danube-Deep indigo-blue with violet shadings. Goldbound—Pure white. Mt. Hood—Violet-red shading deep blue toward center.

Neptune-Rosy-purple, suffused with light blue.

Prince Camille de Rohan-Rich reddish-purple with indigo-blue. Pyramid—Deep violet-purple veined with white.

Templeton-Violet-purple marbled with white.

Vesta-Distinctly veined with purple.

Victor—Porcelain veined with blue.		
IRIS SPECIES OF MERIT	Per 10	Per 100
IRIS atroviolacea. May. Dark violet. 2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	
I. cristata. April and May. Light blue. 6 in	2 00	\$15 00
I. Florentina. May. Tinted white. Fragrant.		
1½ ft	$2 \ 50$	20 00
I. Pallida, var. Dalmatica. June. Light blue. 3 ft.	3 50	25 00
I. Pallida, var. speciosa. June. Indigo-blue. 2 to		
3 ft	3 50	25 00
I. Pseudacorus. June. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	20 00
I. pumila, var. aurea. Yellow. May. 8 to 10 in	2 00	15 00
I. pumila, var. cyanea. Royal purple. May. 8 to		
10 in	2 00	15 00
I. pumila, var. eburna. Cream. May. 8 to 10 in	2 00	15 00
I. pumila, var. florida. White. May. 8 to 10 in	2 00	15 00
I. Sibirica. May and June. Bright blue. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
I. Sibirica, var. alba. June. White. 2 ft. Rare.	3 .00	20 00
I. Sibirica, var. orientalis. May. Deep blue. 1½ ft.	2 00	15 00



IRIS

Almost before the dead leaves of winter are cleared away, we are greeted in earliest Spring by the blue and gold of the dwarf Iris; through May and June the Siberian and other sorts add their charm to the display of delicate petalled Fleur-de-Lys, and the July sunshine is filled with the revel of blooms of Japanese Iris, ranging in softly blending colors from the purest white, through delicate tints of lavender and blue, to deepest royal purple. In any sunny place at water's edge, in shrubbery, border or garden, the Iris lends its charm.

Reference to the following lists show the range of beautiful

colors of our choice varieties:

FLEUR-DE-LYS OR HYBRID FLAG (Iris Germanica) \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100

\$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100				
Mad. Chereau-White, heavily frilled with clea	r blı	ıe.		
Old Purple—Deep violet-purple.				
Queen of May-Tall; rosy lilac; distinct.				
Rolandiana—Standard petals blue; fall petals re	eddis	sh-p	arple.	
Thovista-Light blue; fall petals dark blue.		-	-	
HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). March.	Per	10	Per 1	0.0
White. 6 in	\$3	50		
H. niger, var. atrorubens. March. Purple. 9 in.		50		
HEMEROCALLIS Aurantiaca. June and July.				
Bright Indian yellow. 3 to 4 ft	2	50	\$20	0.0
H. Dumortieri (Yellow Day Lily). June and July.	_		Ų-0	• •
Orange-yellow. 2 ft.	2	50	20	00
H. flava. June. Yellow. 2 ft		00		0.0
H. fulva (Tawny Day Lily). July and August. A	_	00	10	00
tawny yellow. 2½ ft	9	0.0	15	00
H. fulva, var. Kwanso fl. pl. (Double Orange	-	00	10	00
Lily). July and August. Coppery yellow.				
2½ ft	2	0.0	15	00
H. fulva, var. Thunbergii. August and Septem-	-	0.0	10	00
ber. Lemon-yellow. 2½ ft	9	50	20	00
HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alumroot). June to Sep-	-	90	20	00
tember. Coral-red. 18 in.	9	50	20	00
H. sanguinea, var. alba. June to September.	~	00	~0	00
White. 18 in.	9	50		
HIBISCUS Moscheutos (Mallow). July to Septem-	_	00		
ber. Rose. 5 ft.	9	00		
H. Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. July to Sep-	~	00		
tember. White. 5 ft	₉	0.0		
HOLLYHOCKS. (See Althwa rosea.)	~	0.0		
IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). April and				
May. White. 6 in	9	0.0	15	0.0
I. corifolia. April and May. White. 9 in	2	00	15	
INCARVILLEA Delavaji (Hardy Gloxinia). June	-	0.0	10	00
and July. Rose-pink. 18 in	2	50		
KNIPHOFIA aloides (Red-hot Poker) August	Ð	90		
KNIPHOFIA aloides (Red-hot Poker). August and September. Crimson. 3 ft	9	50		
K. obelisque. July and August. Saffron-yellow.	~	90		
3 to 4 ft	3	50		
K. Pfitzerii (Flame Flower). July to October.	"	00		
Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft	2	50	20	٥٥
LATHYRUS latifolius, var. albus (Hardy White	-	00	_0	00
Pea). Summer. Climbing	9	00		
L. latifolius, var. roseus. Summer. Rose. Climb-	-	00		
ing	9	00		
L. latifolius, var. splendens. Summer. Climbing		00		
L. latifolius, var. Spiendens, Summer, Chimbing,	-	VU		

L. latifolius, var. Pink Beauty. Summer. Bright

pink. Climbing

2 50



PÆONIA—PEONIES

Rich in an infinite variety of color, from white through tints of pink and rose, to darkest crimson, these hardy plants grace garden, bed or border with gorgeous bloom in May or June, and their fragrant flowers are most decorative when cut for the house or porch. Whether against a background of evergreens or shrub border, or in the garden, they yield a rich return in blossoms. They are best transplanted in August or September, but may be moved in very early spring, and should be planted about two feet apart in good ordinary garden soil.

We are making some changes in our extensive plantations of peonies, and can offer strong plants from some of the best varie-

ties, in assortment, for fall planting, at exceptional values.

Garden Assortment of Mixed Colors \$2.50 per 10 plants; \$20.00 per 100 plants; \$175.00 per 1,000 plants

DOUBLE PEONIES				-
Ambrose Verschaffelti (Calot, 1886). Deep			Pe:	r 10
purple crimson, fragrant. DoubleEach	\$1	50	\$10	00
Atrosanguinea. Purplish-scarlet. Large semi- double bloom	1	50	10	00
Beaute Française (Guerin, 1850). Bright flesh pink with shadings. Semi-doubleEach	1	50	10	00
Charles Verdier. Carmine, flushed with violet. Dwarf, late, fragrantEach		75	6	00
Couronne d'Or (Calot, 1873). Finest late white showing crown of golden stamens. Each	1	50	10	00
Duchess de Nemours (Calot, 1856). Sulphurwhite. Beautiful in bud. LateEach	1	50	10	00
Faust (Miellez, 1855). Flesh, shading to buff. Free bloomer		75	6	00
Floral Treasure. (Rosenfield, 1900). Delicate clear pink. Fragrant		75	6	00
Lady Bramwell. Silvery rose. Early. Free bloomer. Fragrant		75	6	00
Louis Van Houtte (Calot, 1867). Bright purplish cherry red. Fragrant. LateEach		75	6	00
Mme. Chaumy (Calot, 1864). Satiny rose pink. Center flesh		75	6	00
Mme. Lebon (Calot, 1885). Brilliant cherry red. Early		75	6	00
Mme. Vilmoria (Kelway). Blush white. Flaked with crimson Each		7 5	6	00
Modeste Guerin (Guerin, 1845). Rosy carmine. Fragrant. Early		75	6	00
Prince Imperial (Calot, 1859). Brilliant purple scarlet	1	50	10	
Rubra Triumphans (Delache, 1854). Dark purple crimson. Golden stamens Each		75		00
Sulphuria (Lemon, 1830). Sulphur white. Dwarf. Fragrant Each	1	50	10	
Surpasse Pottsi (Foulard, 1854). Rich purple crimson. Extra	1	50	10	00
Mme: Coste (Calot, 1873). Soft shell pink. Sulphur white center Each		75	6	00
L'Esperance (Calot, 1865). Rose white suffused with violet pink. FragrantEach		75	6	00



SINGLE PEONIES

The single varieties have been much neglected in favor of the double sorts, but they are quite as showy, especially for massing in the shrubbery borders, holding their blooms well above the foliage, giving flowers of delicate texture and color.

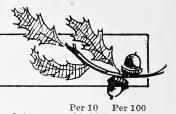
		Per 10
Abrupolis. Clear pinkEach	\$0.50	\$3 50
Mardonius. Bright crimson. Dwarf grower	50	3 50
Lucrinus. Rich crimson. Tall grower	50	3 50
Josephine. Bright rose. Large loose flowers	75	6 00
Eclat. Purple. Wide petals	50	3 50
Assorted mixed single Pechies of on	יי	

selection, \$30.00 per 100.



Rich in Form and Color the Peony is a Fine Cut Flower

PÆONIA corallina. May. Single. Reddish purple		Per 100 \$25 00
P. officinalis, var. rubra plena. Early April. Double; deep crimson	6 00	35 00
P. officinalis, var. rosea plena. Early April. Double; pink	9 00	
P. tenuifolia. Early April. Single; deep maroon	6 00	
P. tenuifolia, var. plena. Early April. Double; maroon	6 00	



LAVENDULA spica (Lavender). 15 to 18 in L. vera (Lavender). 15 to 18 in	\$2 2		rerio	U
LIATRIS spicata (Gay Feather). August and September. Deep purple. 3 to 4 ft	2	00		
LILIUM canadense (Meadow Lily). July. Shades of yellow. 2 to 4 ft	2	50		
Orange-scarlet. 2 to 4 ft	2	50		
August and September. Scarlet. 2 to 3 ft L. syphilitica (Blue Lobelia). August and September. Deep blue. 2 ft	2	00		
tember. Deep blue. 2 ft	2	00		
September. Vermilion. 2 to 3 ft	2	00		
L. coronaria (Rose Campion). June and July.	9	00		
Crimson. 1½ to 2 ft		00		
L. Haageana. June and July. Orange-scarlet.		00		
L. vespertina, var. alba plena (White Campion). May to September. White. 1 ft		•	,	
L. viscaria (Catchily). June and July. Red. 1-2 1t.		00		
L. viscaria, var. splendens. (German Catchfly.) June and July. Pink. 15 in	2	00		
Lysimachia clethroides (Loosestrife). July to September. White. 1½ ft	2	00	\$15	00
Yellow. Creeping	2	00	15	00
LYTHRUM reseum superbum (Rose Loosetrife). July to September. Rose. 3 ft	2	00		
MERTENSIA pulmonarioides (Virginia Cowslip). May and June. Blue. 2 ft	0	00		
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). July and	Z	00		
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). July and August. Scarlet. 2½ ft	2	00	15	00
M. didyma, var. Cambridge Scarlet. July and	9	00	15	00
August. Scarlet. 2 ft		00	15 15	
MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). May and June. Light blue. Spreading		00	15	
NEPETA glecoma, var. variegata (Ground Ivy).				00
May. Purple. 6 in	. 2	00	15	00
July. Yellow. 1½ ft	2	00	15	00
O. fruticosa, var. Youngi (Young's Primrose). June. Lemon. 1½ to 2 ft O. Frazeri. June. Rich yellow. 1½ ft		00	15	00
O. Missouriensis (Large Evening Primrose). June		00		
and July. Yellow. 1 ft O. speciosa (White Primrose). June and July. White. 1½ ft	4	00		
OPHIOPOGON Jaburan, var. aureus variegatus		00	15	00
(Snake's Beard). September. Blue. 6 in	3	50		
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). Evergreen. May and June. White. 8 in	2	00	12	50
Clumps	3	50	25	
PAPAVER bracteatum. June. Blood-red. 4 ft.	2	50		
PAPAVER bracteatum. June. Blood-red. 4 ft. P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). All Summer. Many colors. 1 ft. P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). June. Orange-	2	00	15	00
scarlet. 2 ft	2	00	15	00



117

PENTSTEMON barbatus, var. Torreyi (Torrey's Beard Tongue). June to August. Scarlet.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	\$2 00 2 50	\$15 00
P. lævigatus, var. Digitalis. July and August. White. 3 ft	2 00	15 00

PHLOX PANICULATA—HYBRID PERENNIAL PHLOX

A succession of flowers of greatest beauty from early July until frost, in softest tones of pink and rose, salmon, mauve and silvery white in great panicled blooms, will brighten the hardy border of mixed varieties of Phlox. Easy of culture, and perfectly hardy, the plants can be used at the edge of shrub border or in the garden, spaced about eighteen inches apart.

CHOICE VARIETIES \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100

Albatre. Dwarf. White dense panicles.

Bacchante. Medium; early. Crimson, shading lighter to center. B. Comte. Tall; medium. Intense rich purplish crimson.

B. Comte. Tall; medium. Intense rich purphish of Czarina. Tall; late. Pure white, pyramidal spikes.

Candeur. Dwarf; early. Pure white.

Caran d'Ache. Dwarf; early. Rosy carmine, tinged with rose. Champs-Elysees. Medium; early. Intense rich purple-crimson. Henri Murger. Medium. Large, pure white, large carmine center.

Independence. Tall; early. Pure white, large flowers.

James Galloway. Medium. Cherry-red. La Vague. Medium; early. Silvery rose.

Le Mahdi. Medium. Round panicles, well-formed flowers of metallic-violet.

Lothair. Medium; early. Cerise-salmon with crimson eye.

Le Feu du Monde. Medium; late, Flame color. Madame P. Langier. Medium; early. Salmon-pink; dark eye. Miss Lingard (P. suffruticosa). Tall; early. Fine, free-flowering white.

Early; medium. Bright clear rose, very large Ornament. panicles.

R. P. Struthers. Tall; early. Bright salmon, crimson eye. Selma. Tall; early. Delicate rose, distinct cherry-red eye. Sunshine. Medium; early. Bright red, crimson eye with light halo; large flower.

T. H. Slocum. Medium; early. Vivid crimson, with dark eye.

Garden assortment of mixed colors of our selection, \$1.75 per 10; \$12.50 per 100

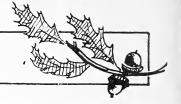
PHLOX amœna. May. Bright pink. 3 to 4 in	\$2	00	\$15	00
P. carolina. May and June. Rosy red. 1 ft	2	00	15	00
P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and				
June. Lavender. 1 ft	2	50	15	00
P. subulata (Mountain Pink). May and June.				
Rose. Creeping	2	00	15	00
P. subulata, var. alba. May and June. White.				
Creeping	2	00	15	00
P. subulata, var. atropurpurea. May and June.				
Purple. Creeping	2	00	15	00
P. subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac. Creeping	2	00	15	00
P. subulata, var. Nelsoni. May and June. Pure				
white. Creeping	2	00	15	00
P. subulata, var. Model. May and June. Rosy				
white. Creeping	2	00	15	00
•				



PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragonhead). August. Deep rose. 3 ft	Per 10	Per 100
August. Deep rose. 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$	\$15 00 15 00
P. virginiana, var. alba. August. White. 3 ft P. virginiana, var. speciosa. August. Pink. 3 ft.	2 00	15 00 15 00
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon-flower).		20 00
July. Blue. 1½ ft	2 00	15 00
July. Blue. 1½ ft. P. grandiflorum, var. album. July. White. 1½ ft. PRIMULA acaulis (Primrose). May. Yellow.	2 00	
6 to 9 in	2 00	
P. capitata (Primrose). Deep lilac. 9 in	2 00	
P. suaveolens (Cowslip). May. Yellow and or-	2 00	
ange. 1 ft	2 00	
crimson. 6 to 9 in	2 00	
P. vulgaris (English Primrose). May. Yellow. 6 to 9 in	2 00	
PYRETHRUM roseum (Feverfew). June and July.		
White, pink and red. 1½ to 2 ft	2 00	
P. roseum fl. pl. Named varieties. 1½ to 2 ft	3 00	
RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. (Yellow Bachelor's Buttons). June. Yellow. 2 ft	2 00	
R. repens (Double Buttercup). May to July.	2 00	
-Yellow. 1 ft	2 00	15 00
ROSMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary). Scented		
foliage. 1 ft.	2 00	
RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. Golden Glow. July to September. Yellow. 8 ft	2 00	15 00
R. Newani. August and September. Yellow.	2 00	19 00
1½ ft	2 00	15 00
R. triloba (Yellow, black cone). August and Sep-	0.00	1 = 00
tember. 3 ft	2 00	15 00
SALVIA argentea. June. White flowers and foliage. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
S. pratensis (Meadow Sage). June to September.		20 00
Deep blue. 2 to 3 ft	2 00	15 00
SANGUINARIA canadensis (Bloodroot). White.		
April. 6 in.	2 00	
SANTOLINA Incana (Lavender Cotton). July. Deep yellow. 1 ft	2 00	
SAXIFRAGA cordifolia (Rockfoil). April to June.	2 00	
Rosy purple. 15 in	2 50	
SCABIOSA Caucasica (Mourning Bride). Lav-		
ender-blue. June. 15 to 18 in	2 50	17 50
SEDUM acre (Golden Moss). May and June.	0.00	15 00
Yellow. Spreading	$egin{smallmatrix} 2 & 00 \ 2 & 00 \end{bmatrix}$	$15 00 \\ 15 00$
S. sexangulare (Stonecrop). June and July. Yel-	2 00	10 00
low. 6 in	2 00	15 00
S. Sieboldii. August and September. Pink. 6	0.00	15 00
to 8 in	. 2 00	15 00
and October. Rose. 12 to 15 in	2 50	17 50
S. spectabile, var. atropurpurea. September and October. Purplish crimson. 1½ to 2 ft	0.70	
October. Purplish crimson. 1½ to 2 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$	17 50 15 00
S. telephoides. July and August. Pink. 1 ft SENECIO clivorum. Summer. Yellow. 3 ft	2 50	17 50
S. pulcher (Groundsel). July to October. Rosy	2 90	T: 00
purple. 1½ to 2 ft	1 50	



SPIRÆA aruncus (Goat's Beard, or Meadow-sweet). June and July. White. 4 to 5 ft	Per 10	Per 100
sweet). June and July. White. 4 to 5 it	\$2 50	\$17 50
S. filipendula fl. pl. June and July. White. 2 ft.	2 00	15 00
S. lobata. July. Pink. 3 to 4 ft	2 00	15 00
S. palmata. June and July. Deep crimson. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
•	2 00	15 00
S. Ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. 3 ft	2 00	13 00
STACHYS Betonica (Betonica rosea). July and August. Rose. 1 ft	2 00	15 00
S. lanata. June and July. Purple. 12 in	2 00	15 00
	2 00	10 00
STOKESIA cyanea (Stokes' Astor). July to October. Lavender. 1½ ft	2 50	17 50
S. cyanea, var. alba. July to October. White. 1½ ft	2 50	17 50
TANACETUM globiferum (Tansy). August. Golden yellow. 3 ft	2 00	15 00
	2 00	13 00
THALICTRUM adiantifolium (Meadow Rue).		
June. Yellow. 18 in	$2 \ 00$	15 00
T. aquilegifolium (Feathered Columbine). June		
White. 2 to 4 ft	2 00	15 00
T. purpurascens. June to August. Purple. 3 to		
4 ft	2 00	15 00
THERMOPSIS caroliniana. June. Yellow. 3 to	0.70	
4 ft	$2 \ 50$	17 50
T. mollis. May to July. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft	2 00	15 00
THYMUS montanus, var. coccineus (Scarlet		
Thyme). May. Bright red. 4 in	2 00	15 00
T. vulgaris (Common Thyme). May. Lilac. 1 to	_ 00	10 00
2 ft	2 00	15 00
	2 00	19 00
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). June		
to October. Purple. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
T. virginiana, var. alba. June and July. White.		
2 ft	2 00	15 00
TRILLIUM erectum (Wake Robin). March and April. Purple. 9 to 12 in	0.00	1= 00
	2 00	15 00
T. grandiflorum (Wood Lily). March and April.		
White. 9 to 12 in	2 00	15 00
TROLLIUS europæus (Globe Flower). May to		
August. Yellow. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
VERBASCUM Olympicum (Mullein). July to		_,
September. Yellow. 6 ft	0.50	17 -0
	$2 \ 50$	17 50
VERNONIA arkansana (Ironweed). August to		
October. Red. 5 ft	2 00	15 00
V. Baldwini. August to October. Purple. 4 ft	2 00	15 00
VERONICA longifolia, var. subsessilis. August to		10 00
November. Deep blue. 1½ to 2 ft	9.00	15 00
V (Pools Chooses 11)	2 00	15 00
V. rupestris (Rock Speedwell). June and July.	0.00	
Blue. Spreading	2 00	15 00
V. spicata. June to September. Bright blue.		
1½ ft	2 00	15 00
V. virginica. August to September. White. 4 ft.	2 00	15 00
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). May. Bright blue.		
Spreading	2 00	15 00
	2 00	10 00



Ferns

- ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Moist, shaded positions.
- **ASPIDIUM acrostichoides** (Christmas Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Evergreen. Dry or moist soils in shady places.
- A. Felix-mas (Male Fern). 2 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- A. Goldianum. 2 to 4 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- A. marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft. Shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- ASPLENIUM Filix-formina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist or dry soils.
- BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). 6 to 12 in. Shaded positions, moist or dry soils.
- **DICKSONIA punctilobula** (Boulder Fern). 2 to 3 ft. For open positions; forms large plantations.
- ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 to 2 ft. For open planting and wet soils.
- O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft. For open positions, dry or moist soils.
- **OSMUNDA** gracilis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 ft. Open or shaded positions, and moist soils.
- O. Claytoniana. 2 to 5 ft. For open plantings, dry or moist soils.
- O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 2 to 5 ft. For open or shaded positions, in wet soils.
- WOODSIA obtusa. 6 to 12 in. Shady places, in moist soil.
- WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). 1 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist soils.
- The above varieties, \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.





The Home Fruit Garden APPLES To meet a demand for apple trees in larger sizes than those discribe efforted by the fruit pursely man, we have grown a limit

ordinarily offered by the fruit nurserymen, we have grow	n a lim-
ited quantity of trees of the best varieties, which will obvious wait for trees to come in bearing, usually experie	enced in
planting the home garden.	Per 10
Trees 7 to 8 ft.; 1 to 1½ in. diameter. Each \$3 50	\$30 00
Trees 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2½ in. diameter, marked with actorisk (*)	
with asterisk (*)	
chan, Summer Rambo, *Sweet Bough, Yellow Trans-	
parent. 5 to 6 ftEach \$1 50	12 50
Autumn. Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, McIntosh Red, Smokehouse, Wealthy. 5 to 6 ft Each \$1 50	12 50
Winter. Baldwin. *Belle-fleur. Delicious Fallawater.	12 00
Winter. Baldwin, *Belle-fleur, Delicious Fallawater, *Grimes Golden, *Golden Russet, *King of Tompkins	
County, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzen-	
burg, Styman's Winesap, York Imperial. 5 to 6	12 50
ft	12 30
berian, *Transcendent. 5 to 6 ft Each \$1 50	12 50
CHERRIES, Sour (Dukes and Morellos). Early Richmond,	
Empress Eugenie, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmo-	12 50
rency. 5 to 6 ft	12 90
Governor Wood Nanoleon Rigarreau Schmidt's Rigar-	
reau, Windsor. 5 to 6 ftEach \$1 50	12 50
PEACHES. Belle of Georgia, Fitzgerald, Fox's Seedling,	
reau, Windsor. 5 to 6 ft	
nanna, Troth's Early. 5 to 6 IlEach \$0.75	6 00
TRAINED PEACH TREES. We offer a select variety of	
Espalier trained Peaches of perfect form and character that will lend an old-world charm to garden	
wall or house, and that are of bearing size. Each \$15.00	
PEARS, Summer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Dovenne	
d'Éte. 5 to 7 ft	22 50
d'Angouleme. Howell, Kieffer's Hybrid, Lawrence,	
Rutter, Seckel, Sheldon, Worden-Seckel. 5 to 7	
ftEach \$2 50	22 50
6-year old	
PLUMS, Japanese. Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Sat-	99 50
suma. 5 to 6 ft Each \$2 50 European. Giant Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Green	22 50
Gage. 5 to 6 ftEach \$2 50 22 50	
QUINCES. Champion, Orange. 3 to 4 ft 1 00	7 50
SMALL FRUITS	
BLACKBERRIES. Eldorado, Rathbun, Wilson Junior,	# 00
per 100, \$7 50 CURRANTS, Red. Cherry, Fay's Prolific; White. White	\$1 00
Grape,	3 50
Grape GOOSEBERRIES, Red. Houghton, Industry; Green.	0.50
Downing, Smith's Improved	3 50
Brighton Catawba Delaware: White Green Mount-	
ain, Niagara. 2-year	3 50
RASPBERRIES, Black. Gregg; Red. Cuthbert, Ruby;	1 00
Yellow. Golden Queenper 100, \$7 50	1 00



Index

HIS catalogue is based on a careful survey of our Nurseries taken every Summer and Winter, and the stock listed herein is growing at Andorra Nurseries in the sizes and varieties shown, so that one is enabled to select his requirements in exact sizes for the special purpose at hand, with the full assurance that the plants will be freshly dug (not taken from storage cellars or jobbers' packing cases) and properly packed leady for shipment for long distances, with the assurance of success after transplanting.

For the convenience of our patrons, the catalogue is arranged in groups as shown below, the species being alphabetically listed under their botanical names, as the common names vary

greatly in different parts of the country.

The following index will serve for ready reference to Trees, Shrubs and Plants. not only by the botanical names, but by the common names as well.

In addition to the items listed, we have many varieties in quantities too small to offer in a general list; if you do not find the item in this list which you require, write us about it.

DEPARTMENTS

Page	PAGE
Evergreen Trees	Vines and Climbing Plants 98
Hedges 21	Roses
Evergreen Shrubs	Herbaceous Plants106
Deciduous Trees 49	Ferns120
Deciduous Shrubs	
Reeds and Grasses 97	General Instructions and Terms. 126

INDEX OF BOTANICAL AND COMMON NAMES

PAGE	Page	Page
A	Amorpha 76	В
Abelia	Amygdalus. See	Baby's Breath111
Abies 7	Prunus 68. 89	Bachelor's Buttons. 118
Acacia69, 90	Anchusa 106	Balloon-flower118
Acanthopanax 75	Andromeda 32, 40	Bambusa 97
Acanthus106	Anemone106	Banks of Snow 83
Acer 49, 50, 51, 52	Anthemis106	Baptisia108
Achillea106	Apples	Barberry 76, 77
Aconitum106	Aquilegia107	Barren-wart111
Actinidia 98 Adam's Needle 47	Arabis	Basswood
Adiantum120	Arborvitæ.27, 28, 29, 30	Bear's Breeches106
Adonis 106	Arbutus Shrub 75	Beard Tongue116
Æsculus52, 53, 75	Arenaria107	Beech 58
Ailanthus 53	Aristolochia 98	Bell-flower 108
Ajuga106	Armeria	Bellis 108
Akebia 98	Aronia 76	Benzoin 76
Alder 53	Arrow-wood 95	Berberis76, 77
Alkanet	Artemisia 107	Betonica, See
Almond, Flowering.	Asclepias 107	Stachys
66, 89	Ash 60	Betula53, 54
Alnus 53	Aspidium120	Bignonia 98
Althæ (see also Hi-	Asplenium $\dots 120$	Biota
biscus)S3, 106	Aster	Birch53, 54 Bittersweet 98
Alum Root113	Astilbe	
Alyssum	Astrantia107 Aubretia107	Black Alder 54 Black Haw 95
Amelopsis 98	Azalea 32. 33, 74	Black Walnut 60
Timesobere 00	Araica	Diack Haillit 00

INDEX



	4 G	Ŀ
Blackberries	12 9	1
Bladder Nut	-9	2
Blanket-Flower	11 11	1
Bleeding Heart Blood-root	11	0
Blood-root	11	8
Blueberry	9	4
Bocconia	1ŏ	
Poltonio	ĩŏ	ĕ
Roston Ivy	Ω	o
Botrychium	12	n
Roulder Forn	$\frac{1}{1}$	ñ
Bouvardia Shrub	72	4
Boxwood35, 36,	-9 3	7
	9	å
Bridal Bower	9	9
Bridal Wreath	9	
Buckthorn	8	9
	01	6
Burning Bush	8	1
Bush Honey-	_	_
suckle87,	8	8
Buttercup	L1.	8
Butterfly Weed	LO	7
Butternut	6	0
Button Bush	7	7
Buttonwood	6	6
Buxus35, 36,	3	7
~ ,,,		
C		
Callirhoë1	0	8
Calycanthus	7 9:	7
Camellia	9:	2
Campaniiia 1	.08	3
		3
Caragana54, Cardinal-flower1		7
Cardinal-flower 1	14	1
Carninue	5	î
Carva	60	
Cardinal-nower	5	
Catchfly1	1.	1
Ceanothus	77	=
Cedar	13	
Cedar, Japanese	1,	
Cedar of Lebanon.	è	,
Cedar of Lebanon. Cedrela	_ 3	2
Codmis	9)
Courage Filling	~	•
Celastrus	98 55	5
Certis	96)
	08	5
Cephalanthus	77	
Cerastium1		
Cerasus		
C. C	55	5
Ceratostigma1	55	5
Ceratostigma1 Cercidlphyllum	55	5
Caraidlahyllum	55	5
Chain Fern 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 10 \\ 56 \\ 77 \\ 26 \\ \end{array} $	
Chain Fern 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 10 \\ 56 \\ 77 \\ 26 \\ \end{array} $	
Chain Fern1 Chamomile1 Chelone	$ \begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 10 \\ 56 \\ 77 \\ 26 \\ \end{array} $	
Chain Fern1 Chamomile1 Chelone1 Cherries, Fruit1	55	
Chain Fern1 Chamomile1 Chelone1 Cherries, Fruit1 Cherry, Flower-	56 56 77 26 10 21	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherries, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flower	$ \begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 10 \\ 56 \\ 77 \\ 26 \\ \end{array} $	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherries, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flower	55 10 56 77 20 06 10 21	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherries, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flower	55 10 56 77 20 67 67	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherries, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flower	55 10 56 77 20 67 67	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherries, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flower	55 10 56 77 20 67 67	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherries, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flower	55 56 77 206 10 21 67 58 76	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flowering 55 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionese Arborvitæ Chokeberry Christmas Barry	$egin{smallmatrix} 55 \\ 10 \\ 57 \\ 20 \\ 61 \\ 21 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 64 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$	
Chain Fern 1 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flowering 55. Chinese Angelica Tree Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry 1 Christmas Fern 1	55105772000 55772000 5577200 557760 557760	
Chain Fern 1 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flowering 55 Chinese Arborvitæ Chinese Arborvitæ Chickerry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1	55105772000 55772000 5577200 557760 557760	
Chain Fern 1 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55. Chines e Angelica Tree Chinese Arborvitæ. Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1 Chrysanthemum.	5500000000000000000000000000000000000	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flowering 55 Chinese Arborvitæ Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Fern 1 Chrysanthemum,	5500000000000000000000000000000000000	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55 Chines e Angelica Tree Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1 Chrysanthemum, Chowageig 109-1	$egin{smallmatrix} 56 \\ 16 \\ 77 \\ 206 \\ 16 \\ 21 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 40 \\ 20 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 6$	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry 1 Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 109-1 Cimicifura 1	$egin{smallmatrix} 56 \\ 16 \\ 77 \\ 206 \\ 16 \\ 21 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 40 \\ 20 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 6$	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry 1 Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 109-1 Cimicifura 1	5500000000000000000000000000000000000	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55. Chines e Angelica Tree 1 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus 1 Christmas Berry 1 Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1 Chrysopsis 1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimiciruga 1 Cimiciruga 1 Cimeraria See Artemina	$egin{smallmatrix} 55 \\ 16 \\ 77 \\ 20 \\ 6 \\ 121 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 6$	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55. Chines e Angelica Tree 1 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus 1 Christmas Berry 1 Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1 Chrysopsis 1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimiciruga 1 Cimiciruga 1 Cimeraria See Artemina	$egin{smallmatrix} 55 \\ 16 \\ 77 \\ 20 \\ 6 \\ 121 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 6$	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55. Chines e Angelica Tree 1 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimicifuga 1 Cineraria See Artemisa 1 Cinnamon Fern 1	$egin{smallmatrix} 55 \\ 16 \\ 77 \\ 20 \\ 6 \\ 121 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 6$	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55. Chines e Angelica Tree 1 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimicifuga 1 Cineraria See Artemisa 1 Cinnamon Fern 1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55. Chines e Angelica Tree 1 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimicifuga 1 Cineraria See Artemisa 1 Cinnamon Fern 1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Chain Fern 1 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flow ering 55. Chines e Angelica Tree 1 Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Berry Christmas Fern 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimicifuga 1 Cineraria See Artemisa 1 Cinnamon Fern 1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flowering 55 Chinese Arborvitæ Chinese Arborvitæ Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Fern 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimeraria See Artemisia 1 Cinnamon Fern 1 Citrus 1 Cinnamon Fern 1 Citrus 1 Clematis 98, 99, 1 Clematis 98, 99, 1 Clethra 1 Climp Roses 1	$egin{smallmatrix} 5165 & 516672 & 61672 & 6$	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flowering 55 Chinese Arborvitæ Chinese Arborvitæ Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Fern 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimeraria See Artemisia 1 Cinnamon Fern 1 Citrus 1 Cinnamon Fern 1 Citrus 1 Clematis 98, 99, 1 Clematis 98, 99, 1 Clethra 1 Climp Roses 1	$egin{smallmatrix} 55 \\ 106 \\ 77 \\ 206 \\ 21 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ 60 \\ 61 \\ 61 \\ 61 \\ 61 \\ 61 \\ 61 \\ 61$	
Chain Fern 11 Chamomile 1 Chelone 1 Cherriés, Fruit 1 Cherry, Flowering 55 Chinese Argelica Tree Chinese Arborvitæ Chionanthus Chokeberry Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Fern 1 Christmas Rose 1 Chrysanthemum, 109-1 Chrysopsis 1 Cimeraria See Artemisia 1 Cineraria See Artemisia 1 Cin	$egin{smallmatrix} 5165 & 516672 & 61672 & 6$	

Thurs	
Cone-flower	E
Cone-flower11 Conoclinium11	ŏ
Convallaria11	ŏ
	2
Coral Berry 9 Corchorus 8	5
Coreopsis11	Ó
Corchorus 8 Coreopsis	8
Cornelian Cherry. 7 Corn-flower	8
Corn-flower10 Cornus56, 78, 7	9
Coronilla11	9
Corylus 7	9
Cotoneaster38, 7	g
Coventry Bells10 Cowslip11	
Coventry Bells. 10 Cowslip 11 Crab Apple, Flowering 6 Cranberry Bush 9 Cranesbiil 11 Crategus 38, 5 Cross-Vine 9 Crown Vetch 11 Cryptomeria	0
ing 6	5
Cranberry Bush 9	5
Cranberry Bush 9 Cranesbill11 Cratægus38, 5	ĭ
Cratægus38. 5	7
Cross-Vine 9	8
Crown Vetch11	0
Crown Vetch	9
Cucumber Tree 6	2
Currants12	I
	9
	1
Cypress, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 7, Cytisus 6	1
Cytisus 6	1
D	
Daisy	Q
Daisy	9
Darkinium 111-113	3
Delphinium 116	'n
Delphinium110 Desmodium 79	9
Deutzia 80	0
Dianthus110	õ
Dicentra110 Dicksonia120	Ó
Dicentra110 Dicksonia120)
Diervilla,	_
80, 81, 96, 97	í
Digitalis 110)
Diospyros	5
Dirca	L 1
	t ì
Dogwood56, 78, 79 Doronicum110	í
Dogwood56, 78, 79 Doronicum116 Dutchman's Pipe 98	á
_	,
E	
Echinacea110 Elæagnus81)
Elæagnus 81	L
Elder)
EIm 75	2
Elscholtzia 81	Ĺ
Engelmann's Creeper 98 English Daisy108	5
English Daisy 108 English Ivy 99	,
English Primessa 119	2
English Primrose . 118 Epimedium 111 Erianthus	,
Erianthus 97	,
Erigeron111 Eryngium111	
Curnoium 111	
ervugium	
Eleagnus 81 Elder 90 Elm 7 Elscholtzia 5 Engelmann's Creeper 98 English Daisy 108 English Ivy 90 English Primrose 118 Epimedium 111 Erianthus 97 Erigeron 111 Expalier Peach Espalier Peach 121 Expalier	•
Eryngium111 Espalier Peach121 Eulalia97	
Eulalia 97	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper. 99	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	
Eulalia 97 Euonymus38, 81, 99 Eupatorium 111 Euphorbia 111 Evergreen Creeper 99 Evergreen Thorn38 Exochorda 81	

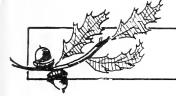
Fir
G
Gaillardia 11 Garland Flower 38 Gay Feather 11- Genista 8 Gentiana 111 Geranium 111 Ginkgo 65 Gleditschia 66 Globe Flower 115 Gloxinia 112 Glyptostrobus See Taxodium Goat's Beard 19 Goat's Rue 74 Golden Aster 110 Golden Bell 82 Golden Chain 61 Golden Glow 118 Golden Moss 119 Golden Tuft 106
Gooseberries 121 Grapes 100, 121
Grasses, Ornamen-
Greenwood 82 Ground Ivy 114 Groundsel 119 Guelder Rose 95 Gymnocladus 60 Gypsophila 111
Hamamalia 99
Hamamelis 82 Hardy Orange 78 Hardy Roses.
102, 103, 104

INDEX



PAGE	Dian	-
Honorous delo	PAGE	PAGE
noneysuckie,	Lyclum 88	Persian Iron Tree. 66
Honeysuckle, 87, 88, 99, 100	Lysimachia114	Persica 66
Hop Tree 89	Lycium	Persimmon 58
Hop Tree 89 Hornbeam 54		Philadelphus 88 80
Horse-Chestnut.	M	Phlor 117
Hornbeam 54 Horse-Chestnut, 52, 53, 75 Hughlohomy, 94		Db ====================================
Hueklohommy 04	Magnolia62, 63	Physocarpus 89
Huckleberry 94	Mahonia 40	Physostegia118
Hybrid Roses 103, 104	Maidenhair Fern. 120	Picea15, 16, 17
Hydrangea83, 100	Maidenhair Tree 60	Pieris 32
Huckleberry 94 Hybrid Roses. 103, 104 Hydrangea 83, 100 Hypericum 83, 85	Magnolia 62, 63 Mabonia 40 Maidenhair Fern 120 Maidenhair Tree 69 Male Fern 120 Mallows 113 Maple 49, 50, 51, 52 Master-wort 107 Matrimony Vine Meadow Lily 114 Meadow Rue 119 Meadow-sage 118 Meadow Sweet 119	Pine 17 18 19
	Mollows 110	Dinks 110
I	Manows113	Dinus 17 10 10
1 440	Maple 49, 50, 51, 52	Finus11, 18, 19
10eris	Master-wort107	Plane, Oriental 66
Ilex9, 39, 85	Matrimony Vine 88	Planera 66
Incarvillea113	Meadow Lily 114	Platanus 66
Iris	Meadow Rue 119	Platycodon118
Iberis	Mondow cogo 110	Plum Flowering 67
Thee & OF	Meadow-sage116	Plume Fruit 191
T 00 00	Meadow Sweet 119 Memorial Rose 104	Dlumbage 110
Ivy98, 99	Memorial Rose104	Flumbago110
9	Michaelmas Daisy107	Polyantnus118
J	Milfoil 100	Poplar 67
Tonon on Boaton	Mintshrub 81	Poppy
Japan, or Boston	Migt-flower 110	Poppy Mallow 108
1vy 98	Migt on Smoke Thee Oo	Populus 67
Japan Judas 77	Mist, of Smoke Tree 90	Drimrogo 114 110
Japan Quince 79	Mock Orange 68, 89	Duimula 110
Japanese Holly 39	Monarda114	Frimula118
Japan Judas	Mintshrub 81 Mist-flower 110 Mist, or Smoke Tree 90 Mock Orange . 68, 89 Monarda 114 Moneywort 114 Monkshood 106 Moonwort 120	Persian Iron Tree. 66 Persica
Japanese Manles	Monkshood106	Prunus. See, also,
sapanese Mapies,	Moonwort120	Cerasus67, 89
7 C	Morris 61	Pseudo-tsuga 19
Japanese Showban. Jo	Mountain Ash 70	Ptelea . 89
Japanese Water	Morus 61 Mountain Ash 70 Mountain Pink	Puoraria 100
Elm	Mountain Pink118	Dunnlo Mich
Jasminum 85 Jersey Tea 77 Judas Tree 55, 77	Mourning Bride118	Furple Mist 90
Jersey Tea 77	Mulberry 61	Pyrethrum118
Judas Tree 55 77	Mullein	Pyrus 65
Tuglang 60	Myosotis	
Tuno Donner 59	Myrica 88	0
Juglans 60 June Berry 53 Juniperus 9, 10, 11, 12	Mulberry 61 Mullein 119 Myosotis 114 Myrica 88 Myrtle 40	Ononoug 67 60
Juniperus. 9, 10, 11, 12	Myrtie 40	Quercus
		Quince Berry38, 79
K	N	Quercus67, 68 Quince Berry38, 79 Quinces79, 121
Kadsura Tree 56	Negundo. See Acer 49	
Kalmia 39 Kentucky Coffee Tree 60 Kerria. See Corchorus	Nepeta 114 Nettle Tree 55 Ninebark 89 Nyssa 66	R
Wantuaka Coffoo	Nettle Tree - 55	
Kentucky Collee	Ninohault 80	Ranunculus118
_ Tree 60	Ninebark 69	Raspberries, Flow-
Kerria. See Corcho-	Nyssa 00	Raspberries, Flow-
rus85, 90	_	ering 90 Red Bud, or Judas 55 Red Hot Poker 113
Kniphofia113	0	Red Bud, or Judas 55
Koelreutaria 61	Oak 67 68	Red Hot Poker 113
rus	Œnothers 114	Roads and Grasses 97
Rudzu vineioo	Ologator	Detinorman 00 02 04
L	Ola Maria	Retinospora 22, 25, 24
_ L	Old Man101	Rnamnus 89
Laburnum 61	Old Woman107	Rhododendron42, 47
Lady Fern120 \	Onoclea120	Phodotypus 00
Larch 61		Truouotypus
	Ophiopogon114	Rhus69, 90
Larix 61 1	Ophiopogon114 Orange, Hardy 78	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69. 90
Larkspur	Ophiopogon114 Orange, Hardy 78 Oriental Plane 66	Rhus
Larkspur	Ophiopogon	Rhus
Larix	Ophiopogon	Rhus
Larix 61 Larkspur 110 Lathyrus 113 Laurel 39	Ophiopogon 114 Orange, Hardy 78 Oriental Plane 66 Osier 70, 78, 79 Osmunda 120 Octation Board 120	Rhus
Larix 61 Larkspur 110 Lathyrus 113 Laurel 39 Lavandula 114	Ophiopogon	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79
Larix 61 Larkspur 110 Lathyrus 113 Laurel 39 Lavandula 114 Lavender 114	Ophiopogon	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114
Laburnum 61 Lady Fern 120 Larch 61 Larks 61 Larkspur 110 Lathyrus 113 Laurel 39 Lavendula 114 Lavender 114 Lavender-cotton 118	Ophiopogon	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118
	Ophiopogon	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83
	Ophiopogon	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102 103, 104
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Oak	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 10
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robk Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarius 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Camroion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Red Hot Poker . 113 Reeds and Grasses. 97 Retinospora. 22. 23, 24 Rhamnus . 89 Rhododendron . 42, 47 Rhodotypus
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Darkmand 40 114	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robk Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort. 83, 85
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Pachysandra40, 114 Pachystima 40 Pæonia 115, 116 Papaver 116 Parrotia 66 Pasque Flower 106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering 66 Peaches, Fruit 121	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Eox 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort. 83, 85 Salisburia 69
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Pachysandra40, 114 Pachystima 40 Pæonia 115, 116 Papaver 116 Parrotia 66 Pasque Flower 106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering 66 Peaches, Fruit 121	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robk Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rose ac 102, 103, 104 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmary 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort 83, 85 Salisburia 69 Salix 69 Salix 69 Salix 69, 70
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Pachysandra40, 114 Pachystima 40 Pæonia 115, 116 Papaver 116 Parrotia 66 Pasque Flower 106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering 66 Peaches, Fruit 121 Pearl Bush 81 Pears 121	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Eox 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort. 83, 85 Salisburia 69, 70 Salvia 118
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Pachysandra40, 114 Pachystima 40 Pæonia 115, 116 Papaver 116 Parrotia 66 Pasque Flower 106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering 66 Peaches, Fruit 121 Pearl Bush 81 Pears 121	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robk Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rosearry 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort 83, 85 Salisburia 69 Salix 69, 70 Salvia 118 Sambueus 90
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Pachysandra40, 114 Pachystima 40 Pæonia 115, 116 Papaver 116 Parrotia 66 Pasque Flower 106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering 66 Peaches, Fruit 121 Pearl Bush 81 Pears 121	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Rock Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Eox 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S S Sage 118 St. John's Wort 83, 85 Salisburia 69, 70 Salvia 118 Sambucus 90 Sandwort 107
Leather-flower 110 Leather-wood 81 Leucothee 40 Liatris 114 Ligustrum 86 Lilac 70, 92, 93 Lilium 114 Lily 114 Lily 114 Lily 117 Lily 110 Linden 71, 72 Liquidambar 61 Liriodendron 61 Lobelia 114 Locust 60, 69 Lombardy Poplar 67 London Pride 114	Pachysandra .40, 114 Pachystima .40 Pæonia .115, 116 Papaver .116 Parrotia .66 Pasque Flower .106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering .66 Peaches, Fruit .121 Pearl Bush .81 Pears .121 Peonies .114-115 Penstemon .116	Rhus
Leather-flower 110 Leather-wood 81 Leucothee 40 Liatris 114 Ligustrum 86 Lilac 70, 92, 93 Lilium 114 Lily 114 Lily 114 Lily 117 Lily 110 Linden 71, 72 Liquidambar 61 Liriodendron 61 Lobelia 114 Locust 60, 69 Lombardy Poplar 67 London Pride 114	Pachysandra .40, 114 Pachystima .40 Pæonia .115, 116 Papaver .116 Parrotia .66 Pasque Flower .106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering .66 Peaches, Fruit .121 Pearl Bush .81 Pears .121 Peonies .114-115 Penstemon .116	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robk Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Campion 114 Rosemary 118 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort 83, 85 Salisburia 69, 70 Salix 69, 70 Salvia 118 Sambucus 90 Sandwort 107 Sanguinaria 118
Leather-flower 110 Leather-wood 81 Leucothee 40 Liatris 114 Ligustrum 86 Lilac 70, 92, 93 Lilium 114 Lily 114 Lily 114 Lily 117 Lily 110 Linden 71, 72 Liquidambar 61 Liriodendron 61 Lobelia 114 Locust 60, 69 Lombardy Poplar 67 London Pride 114	Pachysandra .40, 114 Pachystima .40 Pæonia .115, 116 Papaver .116 Parrotia .66 Pasque Flower .106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering .66 Peaches, Fruit .121 Pearl Bush .81 Pears .121 Peonies .114-115 Penstemon .116	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robk Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort. 83, 85 Salisburia 69 Salix 69, 70 Salvia 118 Sambucus 90 Sandwort 107 Sanguinaria 118 Santolina 118 Santolina 118
Leather-flower110 Leatherwood 81	Pachysandra40, 114 Pachystima 40 Pæonia 115, 116 Papaver 116 Parrotia 66 Pasque Flower 106 Pavia. See Æsculus. 75 Peach, Flowering 66 Peaches, Fruit 121 Pearl Bush 81 Pears 121	Rhus 69, 90 Robinia 69, 90 Robk Cress 117 Rockfoil 118 Rose Acacia 90 Rose Box 79 Rose Camrion 114 Rose of Sharon 83 Roses 102, 103, 104 Rosmarinus 118 Rosy Milfoil 106 Rubus 90 Rudbeckia 118 Rugosa Roses 104 S Sage 118 St. John's Wort. 83, 85 Salisburia 69 Salix 69, 70 Salvia 118 Sambucus 90 Sandwort 107 Sanguinaria 118 Santolina 118 Sassafras 70 Savin 12

INDEX



Page	Page .	Page
Saxifraga118	Sweetbrier Rose 104	V
Scabiosa118	Sweet Fern 78	Vaccinium 94
Scarlet Trumpet100	Sweet Gum 61	Varnish Tree 61
Schizophragma100	Sweet Pepper Bush. 78	Verbascum119
Sciadopitys 24	Sweet Shrub 77	Vernonia119
Sea Holly111	Sweet William110	Veronica120
Sedum	Sycamore 66	Viburnum94, 95, 96
Senecio	Symphoricarpus 92	Vinca120 Vines and Climbing
Sensitive Fern120 Service Berry 76	Symplocus 92 Syringa 70, 92, 93	Plants.
Shad Bush 53, 76	Syllinga 10, 52, 55	98, 99, 100, 104
Shasta Daisy108		Virgilia 56
Sheep-berry 95	Т	Virginia Creeper 98
Shrub Yellow Root, 97	Tamarix 94	Virginia Willow
Siberian Pea54, 77	Tanacetum119	Shrub 85
Silk Vine100	Tansy	Vitis100
Silver-cork Fir 7	Tartarian Maple 49	w
Skimmia 40	Taxodium 71	***
Smoke Bush 90 Snakeroot110	Taxus25. 26, 27	Wake Robin119 Walnut60
Snake's Beard114	Tecoma. See Big-	Wayfaring Tree 95
Sneeze-wort111	nonia 98	Weigela96, 97
Snowball 96	Thalictrum119 The Pearl106	White Pea114
Snowberry 92	Thermopsis119	White Snakeroot 111
Sorbaria 91	Thorn 57	Wild Sweet Wil-
Sorbus 70	Thorn Evergreen 38	liam118
Sorrell Tree 66	Thrift107	Willow69, 70
Sour Gum 66	Thuja27, 28, 29, 30	Windflower106
Spice Bush	Thujopsis 27	Winter Berry 85 Wistaria 97, 100
Spiderwort119	Thyme	Witch Hazel 82
Spindle Tree 81	Thymus119	Withe-rod 94
Spiræa91, 107, 119	Tickseed	Wolf's-bane106
Spruce15. 16, 17	Tradescantia119	Woodsia
Spurge40, 111, 114	Tree of Heaven 53	Woodwardia120
Stachys	Trillium119	White Fringe 77
Staphylea 92	Trollius119	Wichuriana Roses 104
Stephanandra 92	Trumpet Vine 98	Wood Lily114. 119
Stewartia 92 Stokes' Aster 119	Tsuga 30	X
Stokesia119	Tulip Tree 61	Xanthoceras 97
Stonecrop119	Tupelo 66	Xanthorrhiza 97
Styrax	Turtlehead110	Zanthoriniza 01
Sumac	`	Y
Summer Grape 100		Yarrow106
Sundrops114	U	Yellow Root 97
Sunflower	Ulmus 72	Yellow Wood 56
Swamp Huckle-	Umbrella Pine 24	Yew25, 26, 27
berry 94	Umbrella Tree 55 1	Yucca 47

126 ANDORRA NURSERIES



TERMS

ORDERS.—All orders are accepted subject to previous sales and the following terms and conditions:

PRICES.—Prices in this catalogue supersede all previous lists, catalogues and quotations. Prices are subject to change without notice. THE PRICES IN THIS CATALOGUE INCLUDE PACKING. Many other nurseries charge the customer for packing for shipment, amounting on some shipments to 50% of the cost of the nur-sery stock. Our prices are f. o. b. our shipping station, or for local delivery by motor f. o. b. customer's place if within 10 miles of our Nurseries. Arrangements can be made for distance deliveries by motor trucks of full truck loads if desired.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries

will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen.

QUANTITY.—Lots of 5 and 50 will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively. Where no price per single plant is quoted lots of less than five plants of any one sort are sold at the 10-rate, plus 50%.

PACKING.—All goods are thoroughly packed, insuring best protection while in transit. All packing charges are included in our list, prices, except for stock of unusual size, when the packing

will be a matter of special quotation.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS.—All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped. Any plant proving untrue to name will be replaced. Claims to receive consideration must be made within five days after receipt of goods. We give no guarantee of the life of stock. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 30 days.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

SHIPPING SEASON opens about March 1 in the Spring and August 1 in the Fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION .- Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the State laws require it.

FORWARDING.—Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed; but when without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend all herbaceous plants be shipped by express.

RISK .- All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for

the shipment in good condition.

CLAIMS for damage while in transit must be made to the de-Have delivering agent note the damaged conlivering company. dition on the freight bill and promptly present your claim to the transportation company and send copies of all papers so we can help you to secure prompt settlement.

ADDRESS all correspondence and orders to ANDORRA NUR-

SERIES and not to individuals.

ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.
CHESTNUT HILL
PHILADELPHIA